Wilmington Journal.

Petition for Dower

### Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST., Up Stairs, NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C. B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C. May 11th, 1860

211-1w-38-3m

J. A. SADLER,

SHERMAN BROTHERS, I MPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-LERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place

and 15 Murray st., New YORK. W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or 196-1w-35-tf

T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care. H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.

Hanover. Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29. BIZZELL & CO., ROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 29 North Water Street.

March 8th, 1860 STOKLEY & OLDHAM, ALEX. OLDHAM. EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859 DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859. W. H. TURLINGTON, MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt and personal attention to all conguments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIM-BER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, ena-REFERS TO H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington. John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ers engaged in the Turpentine business.

\*\*Toffice opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

AVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, nd will give prompt personal attention to all business en-Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's

O. S. YARBROUGH.

TOMMISSION MERCHANT,

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded o New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN, OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. Oct. 7th, 1859.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A3 Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 23, 1859—4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 North WATER STREET.

Description of the cash of from unctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and uithful attention.

[July 29, 1859.]

A. E. HALL, PORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lutterloh's Wharf,

Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington N C

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Pla

BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
up Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

W. H. MeRARY & CO., MISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. dq. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 15th, 1869.

No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, OLD LOCOMOTIVES, STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,

Professional and Business Cards.

DESTISTRY. DENTISTRY.

DR. ARRINGTON is pleased to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has made arrangements to establish and open, by the first of October next, a DENTAL LABORATORY, for the manufacture of Teeth and executions. tion o Mechanical Dentistry, embracing every variety of plate work and artificial denture that may be regarded as worthy of being offered to the public. Having engaged the services of a thorough qualified Mechanical Dentist, of extensive practical experience to take charge of the Labora-tory and conduct the mechanical branch of Dentistry. hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may tavor him with their patronage.

Terms reasonable and no compensation required for

services rendered in performing any operation, unless entire Dr. A. will continue, as heretofore, to confine his profe sio al labors exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of the various diseases pertaining to dental structure.
June 5, 1860. — 232-tf— 41-4t\*

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHAN dise, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention

FRENCH'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor. Aug. 12, 1859.

> JONES' HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and fur-niture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, im ons will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges mocerate. and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.
> March 19th, 1860 AARON GAGE. 166-1m-30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least ob stacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort. As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is im-mediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern

and Western portion of the building, affording to the board-ers the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediate The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and cli-

mate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.

The proprietors have added to the establishment BATHING HOUSES, sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for

be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—

daily excursions about the Harbor.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.

PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series,
all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face. Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES.
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.

Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase. \*\* Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation

Schools,

WANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the lat of August next.

French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual-varying from \$8 50 to \$20 per session. Good board can be had at from \$35 to \$40 per session. We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is. Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Semi-

nary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute,

Richmond, Va.

REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,

. S. McLEAN

ISAAC N. SAUNDERS. March 29 .- 31-3m \*

FROM the subscriber's lot, on the 26th ult., HORSE MULE, of medium size, about 3 years old, a light bay, partially shod, feet not remembered. His mouth has been injured by the bits.

A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking care of said Mule, or any information of him will be thankfully received.

C. SHAW.

Beatty's Bridge, Bladen Co., June 14, 1860. EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES,
Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

est New York prices.

Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf. Wilmington, N. C.

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,

BSTABLISHED 1793.

JOHN R. PLATT.

NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
I'M PORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, from the
Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.
Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and
Canada by Express.

April 12, 1860.

BYRUF. | know an instance of
diss atisfaction by
On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and
medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE
DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE
OUR REPUTATION FOK THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT
WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the
infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be
found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is adminintered.

HE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTUto furnish the same at shortest notice, at Bal imore prices, adding Freight and Exchange.

Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had an application to

ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Williston March 21, 1889 9 2 1.28

spectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

November 11th, 1869-11-1y. "HARD TIMES NO MORE." Any Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),

W. R. ACTON & CU., Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

OME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman,
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a
hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own
head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days
since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine
crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So
convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery
that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR
RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious
interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have
only to use the restorer according to printed directions on

only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLI-BLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be

at it is claimed to be. Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street. N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.

WM.: H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

FEVER AND AGUE, from which makind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes tor-pid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—
Then the Fever tollows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great ex-cretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system aban-dons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote, which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system so it is absorbed, and thus keeps those it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Head-ache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheu-matism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics. Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cure

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to exbathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.

We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor. this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its wirtues, where

ever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than as sure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do. it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE. FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;

FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION; FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY; FOR A FOUL STOMACH; FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS; FOR THE PILES;

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA; FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS; FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM; FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN; FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;

FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT; FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the un-paralleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below are given; with also full descriptions of the above com-plaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other pre-parations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 4th, 1860 102-laweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW. the attention of mothers, her

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TRETHING, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALI

N and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselve

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never any other medicine
FAILED, IN A SINTO EFFECT A USED. NEVER HAS IT
WINSLOW'S
GLE INSTANCE,
CURE, when timely know an instance of any one who need it.

istered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly

be had on application to

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y\*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

WI 1 m i n g t on, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
DRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;
hauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Conner Work in all its branches.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC band overcome connot speedily remeters to the EMEMON. THE THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC band overcome connot speedily remeters to the EMEMON. THE THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC band overcome connot speedily remeters to the More speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters to the More Speedily remeters and overcome connot speedily remeters and overcome co

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Frincipal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND UPON GOOD TERMS.

In addition, I will sell a good COOK, IRONER AND WASH WOMAN, two good Cows and Calves : all my house hold and kitchen Furniture, and my interest (one-third) in a lease of one hundred acres of land for twenty-five years to run, upon which is now growing two hundred and fortythree Grape Vines of the Scuppernong and Babston varieties, with room enough thereon for a thousand more. The Vineyard is in sight of the dwelling.

I desire to sell the whole of the above property in a lump

ets in that county. Address, JOHN A. RICHARDSON. 42-4t Elizabethtown, N. C., June 8th, 1860. FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling rater, &c. The improvements of the court of

PLANTATION FOR SALE. VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean. two miles from the Ocean. The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of nuring are equal to any in the State.

nuring are equal to any in the State.

There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.

There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted. n Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead

place will receive prompt attention. Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess'on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy grawth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Feas, Pumkins, &c. A'so, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O.. New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White

May 17, 1860.

[Pr. adv. Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner: 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered. April 13, 1860.—34 3m R. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I a.n offering them at a lower price fer acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine I an offering them at a lower price fer acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24.

27-tf mmediately. J. A Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three
miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, con-The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

passed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves. G. A. McCLAMMY.

J. G. PICKETT.

Peas. There are also on the tract some four numbers acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to D. W. JURDAN,
Little River, S. C.

July 8th, 1869

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGEO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Blaves on commission. Liberal advan-

THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to settle his debts and go to Texas, wishes to sell his property in Bladen county, situated in Elizabethtown, and through this medium offers for sale the following described real and per-

THREE HALF-ACRE LOTS, contiguous to each other, in the most desirable portion of the village, upon which, newly erected and well completed, a good cottage built Dwelling, a good Kitchen with two rooms and fire-places; Smoke House, with Pantry attached; Barn, with good Lot and Stables. The Grounds and Garden are in a high state of improvement, having been neatly and thoroughly prepared and laid off, and are planted in FRUITS of the following kinds:—Pears on the Quince, (some of them now in bearing—most of them will be next season.) twenty-seven choice varieties; Plums, eight choice varieties; Peaches, twelve choice varieties—grafted on the Plum; Apples, ten choice varieties; Cherries, four of the best varieties; besides ample Strawberry and Rasberry beds of good varieties, together with Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds and Gooseberry.

It will prove a desirable situation, particularly to an Attorney, to whom I will surrender my practice in Bladen, which now numbers over one hundred cases on the several dock-

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860.

through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing

I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, ofters for sale his PLANTATION and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TEACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres

Legal Notices. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1860. Eliza Millican, vs.
William Millican, Evan Millican,
Armlin Millican, Haynes Bright, Maria
Millican, Anna Millican, and their hus-

Millican, Anns Millican, and their husbands, whose names are unknown.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this cause, William Millican, Evan Millican, and Maria and Anna Millican, with their husbands, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken procentesso as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted. onfesso as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness. William M. Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court, at

office, the 2d Monday in May, A. D., 1860.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C. June 14th, 1860. [Pr. fee \$5 624] STA E OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1860.

George W. Goodson, Adm'r of
John H. Whitfield, dec'd, George Outlaw and Isaac K. Original Bill.

Whitfield.

I APPEARS to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac K. Whitfield, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in some newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said Isaac K. Whitfield, that unless he appears at Court of Fourity to be held for Dunlin, on the our next Court of Equity, to be held for Duplin, on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill, that the same will be pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to him. Witness my hand officially, 26th day of May, A. D. 1860.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

May 31, 1860. [40 6w-Pr. adv. \$5 62 1-2.] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.

May 24, 1860,-39-tf. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860. Maurice Wise,

oseph Rose and James Crawford. I T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Crawford, the defendant, resides beyond the limits of This State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in said State, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

We have been led into these reflections by an appeal which is now put forward on behalf of a second class French poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his declining days; and now his voice is raised against which is now put forward on behalf of a second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class french poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems, though munificently paid for the productions of his pen, in second class from the seco

will be taken pro conjesso and neard ex parte as to min.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of
Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

Mar. 17, 1960.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E. [Pr. adv. \$5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY
Court of Equity - Spring Term, 1860.

J. R. Beaman, Adm'r of
Joseph J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sr., and others,

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Fquity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860, and 84th thropy, within reach of the meanest of their sories. P. MURPHY, C. M. E. [Pr. adv. \$5 62] 38-6w

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County.

James P. MOORE.

January 12th, 1860.

20-tf.

A LL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER,

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1868

PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LdS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish!;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. '' dry assorted;
10 "Bpanish Brown;
" Vanetics Red";

Later from Havana. The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst., with Havana dates to the 10th. She touched at Key West and Savannah. She brings no news of interest. Speaking of the health of Havana the Cuban Messenger says :

Although the weather has been unusually warm and dusty for the season, we are happy to say that the health of the City and port of Havana is very good; in fact, a

great deal better than usual at this time of the year. The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under

date of the 10th inst., says : Last Saturday the four murderers of Senor Agueros were garroted on the very spot where they had just two months before robbed and assassinated their unfortunate wictim. A vast crowd such as has never before been seen at one time in this city, assembled to witness the execution. The prisoners walked from the prison to the scaffold, which was fully a quarter of a mile, and appeared resigned to their fate. The executioner garroted each one in turn, taking the dead man from the machine in his arms, and sitting him down on a stool prepared for the purpose. The ceremony commenced at 7 A. M., and lasted one hour exactly. There are four or five others whose cases are almost as bad as these villians.

that will soon follow. The police in Matanzas arrested a celebrated highwayman named Sallez on board the American brig L. M. Merritt. It seems he had escaped from Cuba about year ago, and had shipped as a common sailor on the brig, in order to desert in Matanzas and return to his old ways. The police received their information from New York, and, accompanied by the American Consul, went on board and secured him. In his chest they found a list of the plantations he intended to fire, and peaceable citizens doomed to his revenge. Sallez was entrusted to the mounted police, to be brought to Havana by land, and on the road attempted to escape. when he was shot dead. This is one of the methods adopted by the Government to avoid long trials for hard cases. They are handed over to the soldiers for removal from one place to another, left with a certain liberty, and shot down by the soldiers at the slightest attempt

at escape.

IS THE WORLD UNGRATEFUL! THE FRIENDS OF M. LAMARTINE THINK IT IS? We are utterly disgusted with the self-laudation which ome of our second class great men are in the habit of practicing; and we mean to expose it, even though the task is a distasteful one. The vice is peculiarly, though not exclusively, French; and is found among the second class of great men, but never among the first who are the real benefactors of the world,
Thomas Holloway, one of the latter, whose name is
idolized in all parts of the world, and to whom it is not

too much to say that millions of all creeds and complexions are indebted for the preservation of their lives .-Thomas Holloway, we say, is never heard appealing either to the gratitude or generosity of those who have derived to the gratitude or generosity of those who have derived the greatest of all earthly blessings from his skill; he contents himself with the assurance that his work has been done, and that the price has been paid.

We have been led into these reflections by an appeal which is now put forward on behalf of a second class French poet. Monsieur Alphonse Lamartine, it seems,

should rather make him blush for his extravagance: he says that millions of his productions have been sold, and that therefore the world is in his debt! But why? Was he not paid the price he asked for every copy? Or does be think that it sounds like common proce honesty to ask He will answer, doubtless, that his poems gave a pleasure the value of which their price could not approximate.

Let us admit this rule, and apply it to another case to test its merits. Health, we all know, is the chief of earthly bleasings. Joseph J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sr., and others, vs.

J. B. and M. W. Cox, Ex'rs of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses betton, Sarah Josephine Pemberton, Susan Ann Pemberton, Sarah Josephine Pemberton, and Mary Frances Caunon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness D Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of the court of the same simple but all-sufficing

thropy, within reach of the meanest of their serfs. "Les Belle's Lettres."

. The News from Japan. The report brought by the overland mail of the as-RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st inst., a negro man named PETER, between 25, and 30 years of age, copper-colored, stout built, about six feet high and likely.

Said boy is probably lurking about the town of Wilmington, or on the Sound, or he may attempt to make his way to Raleigh, where he has relations. The above reward will be given on his return to me, or his lodgment in any Jail so I can get him.

N. F. NIXON.

Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., N. C., June 7. 41-tf

gramme for the rest of their visit. Mr. Portman, the Dutch interpreter accompanying WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery of my boy SGLOMON, or his confinement in any jails that I can get him. He left my premises near White Hail on Tuesday morning last. Solomon is about 27 years old, dark complexion, has thick lips, looks grum when not taking; has a sear on the left hand, between the thumb and fore finger, has a full head of hair, is about five feet, 10 or 11 inches high. It is possible that the said boy will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

May 29th, 1860

Mr. Portman, the Dutch interpreter accompanying the Embassy, who has resided a long time in Japan, and is intimately acquainted with their system, doubts the truth of the story of the conspiracy and the assassination of the Tycoon, and thinks it is only another falsehood invented by unknown parties, like that of the death of Consul Harris and other fabrications that have occationally reached us from Japan. Besides, he thinks that if true, it can effect no essential change in the Japanese S1,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who rands away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C. or \$500 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 rounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.

BY This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860.

HENRY S. CLARK, of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

Feb. 27, 1860.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.—Waterbury, June 11.—A. Bradley, Jr., democrat, was chosen mayor at the election bold in the Japanese Empire, as the Tycoon is an irresponsible officer, regulated by his ministers, like the Queen of England, and placed at the head of the government in accordance with custom, being really more for ornament than use. At the same time they think it inexpedient to tell the Princes and their suit of the reports, and it is hoped that they may not reach their ears from any other source.

WUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.—Waterbury, June 11.—A. Bradley, Jr., democrat, was chosen mayor if true, it can effect no essential change in the Japanese

at the election held in this city to-day. New London, June 11 .- The entire republican ticket of city officers was elected to-day.

A card from the New Orleans Board of Health, dated 7th inst., says "there has not been a case of yellow fever in this city, either in private practice or in the Charity Hospital, during the present year." A COSTLY PARK.—The cost of the New York Cen-

tral Park thus far has been \$7,900,000. The sum of \$2,500,000 will be expended on further improvement THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to tkeir care will receive prompt personal attention.

C. H. ROBINSON.

Marck 9, 1860—158&29

H. H. ROBINSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of FOYLES &
GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY
BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

DANIEL M. FOYLES.

CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

29-tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands. Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-13

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., M. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Rickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary.

Dec. 22, 1859.

PAINTS PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;

"Snow White Zinc;
"White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole-

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. For the Senate: ELI W. HALL. For the House of Commons:

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE\_PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large: ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

S. J. PERSON, DANIEL SHAW.

Districts: District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford. WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin. HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake. J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford. 6th 7th 8th T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham, J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg. JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

Messrs. Pool and Ellis will address the people at the places and times named below. Speaking will commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M. Lenoir, Caldwell, Friday,

do 23. Saturday, Morganton, Burke, Marion, McDowell. do 25. Monday, Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly:

of Tien Transfer (	county according.	
Federal Point,	Monday,July	2nd
Masonboro',	Tuesday,	3rd
Middle Sound,	Thursday,	5th
Topsail Sound,	Friday	6th
Holly Shelter,	Saturday	
Rocky Point,	Monday,	16th
South Washington	, Tuesday,	17th
Upper Black River	r, Wednesday, "	18th
Piney Woods,	Thursday,	19th
Moore's Creek,	Friday,	20th
Caintuck,	Saturday, "	21st
Long Creek,	Monday,	22nd

The National Democratic Convention.

We received two private dispatches yesterday eyening from Baltimore. They, however, contain but little of which are stalls for the live stock. information in addition to what we gave yesterday.— Nothing appears to have been effected up to the time Raleigh Fair. the dispatches were placed in the office at Baltimore.-It appears that much and somewhat excited discussions arose upon the proposition to re-admit the delegates las men manifested a strong disposition to exclude them tion of the 4th of July next." all, while others—the more moderate of his friends says our latest dispatch. Our regular dispatches to-day Richmond and Robeson Counties.

last evening. by telegraph the following:

"In the Convention on yesterday (19th) the question of admitting the seceding States was referred to the Commit-Rights delegates from Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. It is doubtful whether they will reject Alabama, Florida and Taxas. How or when the Convention will decide, no one knows. There are some slight gleams of day light: also much bitterness manifested by the Douglasites."

patches, we are inclined to the opinion that a comprodentials, who will report thereon on Tuesday morning. mise will vet take place, and a new candidate be brought If they report against the admission of the seceders, or forward. We may, however, be mistaken, but we think if their report is not adopted, through the ac ion of the this is what our correspondent means by the expression friends of Douglas, then the seceders will go back to -" gleams of daylight." We must wait with patience, Richmond. Several Northern Delegates, who are opand take things easy.—Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Herald of Saturday, in its brilliant and would-be funny commentary upon the address of Judge Person, makes, for it, a wonderful confession. It admits that a Democrat can be courteous towards his opponents. This is an admission of which, for its novelty. we desire here to make a note.

The Herald derives comfort and consolation from the Judge's speech. Well, it must have been sadly in need pleased to see through the Tribune that Mr. L. has an of comfort, and awfully disconsolate to have been able to | idea of acceding to the suggestions of the Wilson Ledger. extract any balm from that source. We trust that to publish his auto-biography. The record of his eventmany other doses of the same sort may be administered ful life would prove both highly interesting and instructo the "sick man" of the Herald before the campaign tive. closes. It is true, the speaker did not reply in detail to In noticing this matter in the Tribune, Mr. L. uses Mr. Badger's oration, for if he had, his subject would the following language: have been "Badger" instead of "ad valorem." The question of taxation, ad valorem, we re-affirm, was treat ed by Judge Person in a manner able and masterly, and pay our debts, which tell so heavily upon us in the late disruption of our business. We know that the chief-claimant, the complete satisfaction of his friends; and, indeed, to all others not blinded by party prejudice. He did us to suffer a day's anxiety and pain to receive the whole of his like the score is not blinded by party prejudice. not content himself by simply asking if this new system was not dangerous and unjust, but by an appeal to facts and figures, and by a complete array of arguments he proved why it was dangerous and unjust.

We are happy to know that the public will again have the pleasure of hearing him upon this subject.

From the Daily Journal of the 19th inst. Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature. The Herald is elated. It actually "Hurrahs." It has at its mast head two candidates for the town of

Wilmington, for seats in the next House of Commons. To-day will doubtless bring forth the third-a candidate for the Senate. It is understood his name would have appeared yesterday but for the fact that the leaders could not induce a certain gentleman to allow his name to be used merely for the purpose of being defeated. "Hurrah" says the Herald. "The town of Wilming-

ton has very important interests to be protected and cared for," and "Oliver P. Meares" and "Fred. D. Poisson," Esqrs., are the gentlemen to "care for and protect" those "interests." They are certainly clever young gentlemen, and we respect them as such, as well as for their boldness in opposing the Democrats. But we doubt very much whether the Democracy of New Hanover county have yet made up their minds to entrust their business in the hands of the Opposition .-We shall see. It has been a long time since the Opposition have had the boldness to show their hands openly in New Hanover county. We do not regret that they have at last concluded to come out from their hiding places and dark holes. It looks more manly than formerly. It shows independence-nerve-and we like to see it. We shall know how and where to find them now. The people of the county will be able to watch them, and they will tell them a secret in August next to be remembered by them for all time to come. Mark our words. Their race will be short, and they will die with-

The Democratic nominees—Eli W. Hall, Esq., for

alacrity seldom surpassed. We are truly pleased to see that the Opposition have taken this stand. It is what the Opposition have taken this stand. It is what the opposition have taken this stand. It is what the opposition have taken this stand. It is what the opposition have taken this stand. It is what the time of our going to press, Best had not been arrested.

They may desired. They may desired.

They may desired. They may desired. we have all along desired. They may depend upon it, the Democratic party will not regret their course.

A lady in Tennessee, when kissed, says: "You thief, put that right back where you got it."

We published last week the announcement of he marriage of a young gentleman by the name of James M. Moore, of this County, to a young lady of Wake County by the name of Martha R. Shihon .-The letter containing the announcement was regularly signed by the writer, and, as a matter of cours , we took it as genuine. We learn from Mr. Moore that the announcement is utterly false. As soon as we heard of its falsity we enclosed the note from which we copied the notice, to a friend of Mr. Moore's, with the view of ferritting out the guilty culprit, and bringing him before the public, in a manner which he will not be likely to forget the remainder of his days. Any person who will so far forget himself as to thus tamper with the feelings of others, deserves the execration and scorn of all decent people.

We received the following letter from Mr. Moore by vesterday morning's mail:

SPRING GARDEN, NEW HANOVER Co., June 17, 1860. To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:-

GENTLEMEN :- In common with my friends, I regret on my arrival home from school to see that some foolish person has perpetrated a mischlevous falsehood upon me, by causing you to say in your last weekly issue that I was married of the third of this month. The whole thing is a wicked fabrication. At my age, and wi h my inclinations and purposes in life. I hope that no one who knows me has for a m believed the publication to be true. I ask of you the favor to aid me to ferret out the author of this marriage notice, in order that his name and character may be held up by the press to that public reprobation and disgrace he so richly merits.

Yours & JAMES M. MOORE.

The Agricultural Fair To be held at Goldsboro' this fall, promises to be something worthy of attending. The Goldsboro' Tri-

bune savs :-" From the energy and enterprise and industry that mark the progress of those having the matter in charge, we may confidently look for an exhibition at our Fair in the ensuing fall, that will be cheering to the public heart, and inspire our agricultural and mechanical operators with zeal in the

"The Fair Grounds contains about twenty-one acres, is situated immediately on the Wil. & Weldon Rail Road, and just without the limits of the town.

The main building for exhibiting articles of all kinds is in the form of a cross, each wing 30 feet wide by 50 feet in length, each wing in the centre meeting in a room 30 feet wishes of the meeting, and believe me to be, square, which is two stories in height, containing on the second floor a ladies' room, and offices for the committees. The trotting course is one-third of a mile in circumference, and the grounds are enclosed with a high fence, on two sides "It is proposed to hold the Exhibition the week after the

"The premiums will be as large or larger than those heretofore offered by any Agricultural Fair in this State, and every effort will be made to ensure justice to all exhibitors. "We learn that the Fair building has been proffered to from the withdrawing States. Some of the ultra Doug- the Committee of Arrangements, to be used in the celebra-

John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, has remanifested a willingness to admit them. The prospects ceived and accepted the nomination, to fill the vacancy nual Examination of Oakley School, has been received. of coming to an amicable understanding seemed to be created by Mr. McDowell's declination, for a seat in the very gloomy. Mr. Douglas' friends were rampant, and next Legislature from the Senatorial district composed much, if not everything, depends upon the admission of of the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick. the withdrawing States. All seems to be at sea, with Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond has been nomithe prospect of a disruption of the Convention. So nated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from

will probably be more full, and up to the adjournment The Democracy of Harnett have nominated, by acclamation. J. C. Williams, Esq., to fill the vacancy on P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the ticket, occasioned by the withdrawal of C. H. Cofield, Esq.,

The Baltimore Convention.

The Committee will not, probably, report before noon to Baltimore June 17th, says :-" The outside pressure in day. It is believed they will report in favor of Southern favour of Douglas is very strong. The general impression is that a large portion of the Douglas Delegates will oppose the admission of the seceding Delegates to the Baltimde Convention, and will favor the admission o the new Delegates who may present themselves. The So matters now stand. From the tenor of our dis- whole matter will be referred to the Committee on Creposed to the nomination of Douglas, will also withdraw If things go on harmoniously, however, it is believed that a new candidate will be put in nomination and successfully carried through. The friends of Douglas claim 156 votes for him on the first ballot. Both factions are more bitter and excitable than they were at Charleston.'

We agree with the Newbern Progress, that we are

"But one consideration would impel us to take upon our selves the great labor which an auto-biography would require; and that is the hope of realizing the means in part to friendships we have received on earth, if they could be combined in one.

So it is not because any one embarrasses or disturbs us that we desire to make money out of this project, but we trust only to do our best for those who have done their best for us; and because it is our duty to make use of all the lawful means placed in our power by Providence, to accomplish this object."

John Kendall, Esq., son of Hon. Amos Kendall, and former Superintendent of the Seaboard & Magnetic Telegraph lines, has been appointed General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company's lines extending from Sackville, N. B., to New Orleans, with branches to Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati and other important points. From Mr. Kendall's long experience in telegraphic operations, the press and the public are led to entertain the hope that the concentration of control in a person of Mr. Kendall's well known ability, may result in great advantages to those having occasion to use this important and indispensable means of commercial and social communication.

The overland mail from California, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., has arrived at Springfield. It is feared that the Poney Express of the 20th has been cut off, as it had not arrived at Carson Valley on the 28th.

Accounts from Carson Valley to the 24th ult. state that 1,500 Indians were in the vicinity of Pyramid Lakes. Six hundred hunters and two hundred troops

On the 22d six men and six mules were taken by the Indians, near Little Shasta river.

The Quaker City, at New York, brings Ha vana dates to the 14th inst. The Sugar market was quiet, owing to the scarcity of shipping and the firmness of holders. Molasses was also quiet from the same causes. Exchange on London 13 to 131/2 per cent.; on New York 3/4 to 13/4 premium.

Another affray occurred at Scottaville, immediately on the W. & W. R. R., about six miles above this place, on Saturday night last, in which Augustus Hughes, stabbed Henry Vail. It was at first thought Vail's injuries were fatal, but we learn he is recovering. Hughes was arrested and lodged in jail at this place.—Goldsboro' Tribune, 20th inst.

—"Tommy," the sprightly interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, has involved himself in a "muse" at Philadelphia. On Monday, a beautiful young lady, with a good deal of hauteur in her manners, declined to let him him her, whereupon the young Tyocon declared she "was much d—d proud."

For the Journal.

ocratic Convention According to previous notice, the Democratic delegates to the Senatorial District Convention, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, re-assembled in Whiteville on the 14th instant.

Delegates present from Bladen.—T. D. McDowell, John H. Clark, C. T. Davis, John A. McDowell, Samuel McLelland, John Currie, Shadrach Wooten and John McLeod.

land, John Currie, Shadrach Wooten and John McLeod.

Delegates from Brunswick.—Franklin Galloway, John D.

Taylor and Switt Galloway.

Delegates from Columbus.—F. George, A. F. Powell, N.

L. Williamson, Wm. K. Gore, J. B. Stanly, J. W. Rouse, W.

H. Toon, J. H. Harris, Lott Williamson, D. George, J. C.

Pridgeon and J. W. Ellis.

On motion of T. D. McDowell, the Convention was organized by calling J. W. Gore, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Franklin Galloway and Shadrach Wooten Secretaries.

On motion of F. George, Esq., John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick county, was put in nomination as the Democratic

Brunswick county, was put in nomination as the Democratic candidate to represent said Senatorial District in the next General Assembly of North Carolins—which motion was made unanimous by acclamation.

Mr. Taylor being present came forward, and in a short but happy and well-timed speech accepted the nomination.

On motion of J. B. Stanly, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal, and that the other Democratic papers be requested

o copy the same.
On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.
J. W. GORE, Chairman. FRANKLIN GALLOWAY, Secretaries.

SHADRACH WOOTEN.

Correspondence. HARRELL'S STORE, N. C., May 30th, 1860. Sir : At a meeting of the citizens of Upper Black River District, held at Harrell's Store on Saturday, May 19th, it was determined to celebrate the approaching Fourth of Ju ly, and you was unanimously chosen to deliver the Oration and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to inform you of your appointment and to request your acceptance of the same. Permit us to add our personal solicitations to those of the meeting we represent, that you will accept, and we will remain,
Your obedient servants,

ervants, E. G. WARD, USHER NEWKIRK, J. W. TAYLOR, Committee.

To C. W. McCLAMMY, Esq. UNION ACADEMY, N. C., June 5th, 1860. Gentlemen:—I have just received your communication intorming me that I had been chosen to deliver the Address intorming me that I had been chosen to deliver the Address at the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, and requesting me to accept the appointment. Although I could wish the honor had fallen upon some one better qualified to meet the expectations of the intelligent community of whom the audience will be composed, yet my due appreciation of the kindness in which the selection was made, will not permit me to decline to comply with your requito the extent of my ability. Please accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have expressed to me the

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr. To Messrs. WARD, NEWKIRK and TAYLOR, Committee

For the Journal.

OAKLEY, June 15th, 1860. DEAR SIR: The examination of the students of Oakley School takes place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at which time it is the wish of the Trustees that you deliver an address. Allow me to add my personal solicitation to their wishes, hoping you may find it convenient to gratify them. Truly yours,
D. MACMILLAN.

Correspondence.

TO GEO. E. SHEPARD, ESQ.

TOPSAIL SOUND, June 18th, 1860. DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th inst., containing the desir-of the Trustees that I should deliver an address at the An feel bound to comply with your flattering request, but regret that you had not selected some other person better ualified to perform the task.

rm the task.
Yours, with high esteem,
GEO. E. SHEPARD. To D. MACMILLAN, Esq.

For the Journal Tribute of Respect.

Jacksonville, N. C., 14th June, 1860. \
LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 83. \
WHEREAS, The Grand Master of the Universe has been pleased in his wisdom and power to remove from amongs us our worthy brother David Jenkins from labor here below to refreshment above, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of brother Jenkins Lafayette

Lodge has lost one of its most worthy members, and society deserving man. Resolved That according to Masonic costom we will repair to the grave of brother Jenkins and there perform our last sad offices to his memory.

Resolved, That as a further testimonial of respect for our

deceased brother, we will be seen that the Secretary be reque-ted to send a copy of these Resolutions to the family of brother Jenkins, a copy to the Wilmington papers for publication, and spread the same apon the records of this Lodge.

A. J. JUHNSON, Sec'y. deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning

Tribute of Respect. At a called meeting of Lumberton Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, held on Sunday, the 3d day of June, 1860,
The object of the meeting being explained, on motion a
committee of three were appointed to draw up resolutions to carry out the same.

Whereupon the W. P. appointed the following brothers

said committee, to wit: Benjamin Freeman, John A. Row land, and David A. Wood, who reported the following reso death of our esteemed brother, John M. Hartman: That in the death of our brother our Division has lost zealous and diligent "Charter Member," whose consistent citizen, and the County an honest and faithful officer. That to his bereaved widow and fatherless children, their irreparable loss, we tender our deep felt and candid

sympathy.

That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the fami-

ly of the deceased, and also that a copy be furnished to the Spirit of the Age for publication, with a request that the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers copy the same.

B. FREEMAN,

J. A. ROWLAND,

Committee.

D. A. WOOD,

We have obtained from an authentic source, the following our readers as a reliable document, of peculiar interest at this purticular time. The amount of our State debt has been too much exaggerated by many financiers of the Op-position, who would not take the trouble of applying to the proper source for correct information. The tendency of such incorrect statements, together with the arguments founded upon them for particular ends, will be to depress in the markets abroad our S'ate stocks. No State in the Union has a more gratifying second in the stock market of New York city than North Carolina; and if our resource are at all understood by capitalists we have no our credit will still continue to stand as fair as it has hith.

We have thought proper to say thus much, in order to set our readers on their guard against false figures and unfounded statements pretending to exhibit the debt of the State. The following may be relied on:

Weldon Railroad,.... Bonds issued on acct. North Carolina Railroad,... Bonds issued on acct. Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad,...
Bonds issued on acct. Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad,.... Bonds issued on acct. Tar River, under act 14th Sonds issued on acct. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, onds issued on acct. Western N. C. Railroad... Bonds issued on account Cape Fear and Deep

Railroad,.... Bonds issued on acct. Wilmington, Charlotte and 

The interest on the above debt is payable on the lat days of Jan. and July; on this amt. \$5,721,705, and 1st days April and October on this amt. \$3,111,600.

The interest on the above debt is \$529,993 30.

The State has endorsed Bonds of Wilmington and Weldon

81,005

The State has endorsed Bonds of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for \$200,000.

The prospective debt of the State on account of Wilmington, Charlottee and Rutherford Railroad and Western Extension of N. C. Railroad, may be stated at \$5,000,000, making the actual and prospective debt about \$13,833,305.

Of course, as this prospective increase of our indebtedness depends upon contingencies which may not arise, it cannot be accurately told. Should the floating debt of the State, at this time of small amount, be funded, and the State be called upon to pay the principal of her endorsements for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, as it is feared she will, the foregoing amount of the funded debt will be slightly increased.—N. C. Standard.

A RAILEGAD CONDUCTOR BEMOVED FOR EXCESSIVE GAI

BY TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, June 19th, 1860. The Convention met at 11% o'clock on yesterday, Hon. Caleb Cushing in the Chair.

each, when the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock. ed of a new issue. To one unaccustomed to listen to the At the evening session, the fellowing resolution was

tinct understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this Convention, be bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention, and support the

Mr. Gilmer, of Pa., offered a resolution as an amendment that the President of the Convention be authorized to issue tickets of admission to the delegates from Arkansas Texas, Florida and Mississippi, in which States are no contestant delegations; and that in Deleware, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, where there are contesting delegations, a Committee on Credentials shall be appointed by the several delegations, to report upon said States. The amendment was sustained, and the vote on the m juestion was pending when the Convention adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1860. The Convention met vesterday at 101% o'clock, A. M The amendments to the resolutions concerning the

contesting delegates were withdrawn, and the following adopted: "Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claim in seats in this Convention, made vacant by the secession delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committee credentials, and that said committee be instructed to exam

The committee not being ready to report last evening, the Convention adjourned 'till ten o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1860. The Senate on yesterday passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, with sundry amendments. The House confirmed the right of Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, to his seat in that body.

CONGRESS\_YESTERDAY. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1860. SENATE. -The report of the Committe of Conference was adopted and the Homestead bill passed.

The House took favorable action on the Senates amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill for the purchase of Coal and Naval Stations on the Cherequi transit, near Panama.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NTERESTING NEWS FROM SICILY. FARTHER POINT, C. E., June 18th, 1860.

The Steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool has arrived off this place, and was boarded by the news boat of the associated Press. She sailed on the 6th and brings tel egraphic dates via Londonderry to the 7th inst. The delay of the sailing of the Great Eastern is con-

It is reported that the the Neopolitan army of Palermo, forty-five thousand strong, had capitulated to Garibaldi and were allowed to depart with the honors of

war. Later advices, however, say that the King refused to accept the terms of capatulation and hostilities were to be re-commenced. The Neopolitan General went man's farming tools, household and kitchen furniture of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neopolitan troops. The armistice would, however, last till the

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 6th, 1860. Cotton-Sales of three days reached 17,000 bales .-The market has a declining tendency and quotations are barely maintained,-inferior qualities are very irregular. Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency, except for Corn which is very dull. Provisions are dull. Consols are unchanged.

. New York Markets. NEW YORK, June 20, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.] Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales. Flour advanced cents: Southern \$5 60 a \$5 90 per bbl. Wheat advanced one cent. Corn buoyant: Western yellow 70 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 42 a 43 cents per gallon. Rosin firm at \$1 55 a \$1 56 for Common. Rice steady.

> From the Western Sentinel. The Discussion at Winston.

The gubernatorial candidates, agreeable to appoint ment, visited our town on Wednesday the 13th instant Both of the gentlemen were in good health and looking well. Both seemed enthusiastic, and to all appearances, hopeful of success. Mr. Pool opened the discussion .-He said that it was the first time he had been permitted to visit this portion of the State. He was comparatively a stranger. He appeared as a candidate, to fill the highest office in the State. It had been the custom of himself and the Governor to discuss the question of taxation in connection with the Charleston Convention: but as that Convention had failed to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; and as he had no idea that the Baltimore Convention would do so between this and August next, he would leave out entirely that idea. said he differed with the Governor upon the great principle of equal taxation. He was in favor of taxing all property of every species according to its value .-That had been the position he had taken in the East and he would maintain it in the West. He said that there was an odious and unjust restriction embraced in the Constitution of the State, prohibiting the Legislature from taxing negroes in the same proportion as Bank Stock, Dividends, Merchandize, and other sources of revenue. This restriction he proposed to remove by calling together a Convention of the people to alter the Constitution. He argued in support of his proposition that the slave interest of the State was one peculiarly favored; and that it was outrage ously unjust for this system to be continued. The whole burden of his speech amounted to an effort to array the prejudices the non-slaveholding against the slaveholding portion of the community. He said that the time might come when the hordes of the Abolitionists and fanatics 300,000 of the North would stand in battle array against the South; when Southern men might be called to defend their hearth-stones and their property; when fraternal blood would be shed, and the country precipitated into a desperate war. In this hoar, he told the people, that the slaveholders of the State would not be able to muster above twenty thousand men to protect their property; that it would have to be done by the poor-the nonlaveholding portion of the community, who could raise at least eighty thousand soldiers. It was about slave property that the country was disturbed so much, and it was unjust that this species of property should not bear its equal proportion of the burdens of taxation. He said that the Democratic party had ever made the negro question subservient to their ends. That when Mr. Fillmore was before the people, four years ago, as a

candidate for the Presidency—a man who he regarded as being pure and spotless as the riven snow, the Democrats said that to vote for him was to aid the Black Republicans. That when the old Whig party wanted to establish a protective tariff, the Democrats said that it would work to the injury of the institution of slavery. He attempted to defend himself for having sat as a responsible member of the Assembly for two successive sions, when the question of the revenue was mooted, and when propositions to adopt the ad valorem system The Democratic nominees—Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. Samuel J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., (if the latter gentleman accepts,) for the Commons, will receive the largest vote ever given to any candidates for the Legislature since our residence in Wilmington, while the vote for Gov. Ellis will not be less than the party's full strength.

The Democratic candidates are all gentlemen of known ability, and the party will rally around them with an alacrity seldom surpassed. We are truly pleased to see the senate of the eventle was as moded, and when propositions to adopt the ad valorem systems the mass as pooled in Wheeling, Va., was damissed from the road last week for having complimented a lady on his train for the Cinderella-in Wheeling, Va., was damissed from the road last week for having complimented a lady on his train for the Cinderella-in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his over educated as were made and discussed, and never once opened his mouth in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his vote even down of the fact. Here after a few random shots in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his vote of the fact. Here after a few random shots in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his vote of the fact. Here after a few random shots in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his vote of the fact. Here after a few random shots in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his tor evindent of the violations of the following favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in favor of it; but when the question of the fact. Here after a few random shots in favor of it; but when the question were fiving from favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in favor of it; but when the question of the va

and the Union of the States."

Gov. Ellis in reply, arose and said, that he most cordially united in the sentiment, which his competitor had expressed, of gratitude to the people for so large an assemblage, coming up even from different counties, to hear them discuss the issues involved in the campaign. He appeared also as a candidate to fill the office another term, of Ohist Executive of the State. To the people

who had so nobly supported him two years ago, he felt under a sense of the deepest gratitude. But it was a satisfaction to him, in coming again before the people to feel that he did so with a consciousness that he had discharged the responsible duties, that they had committed to his care with a faithful and an honest heart. Unlike is competitor, he came the advocate of no new or visiona-y scheme. He came to talk about Democratic principles mitting the contesting delegations from the South, to seats in the Convention, and long debates took place on East to the mountains of the West. His competitor boastspeeches of the Opposition candidates, it would appear that his was a special mission of mercy and protection Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention, made vacant by the secession delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and that said Committee be hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same, and report the names of the persons entitled to such seats. With the distinct understanding, however, that every person acception

the United States should be changed, and that the flying, oppressed, and perishing few, who had escaped from the heel of tyranny and the yoke of oppression in other lands, should not be permitted to take shelter from the storm under the spreading oaks of our forests. It was a new issu: and a special mission, which his friends a few years ago had to perform, to establish in this country religious test to office. Two years ago the candidate of he party he lought had a new issue and a special mission. It was the proposition then, not to equalize taxation, not to relieve the poor man of taxes and place them upon the shoulders of the rich, but to pay all the taxes both of the poor and the rich, and besides, to educate the children of the State, by a distribution of the public lands.

It was necessary for his competitor to have a new isue, for the old ones upon which his party had been beaten before were worn out and odious. The Governor charged upon his opponent insincerity. The object was to equalize taxation, not to raise more revenue from negro property, but to beat the Democrats. A convention was impracticable and could not be held even if

his competitor were to be elected. He showed that Mr. Pool's proposition, that there was an inequality in the distribution of the burdens of the State, and that that inequality worked to the benefit of the slave-holder, was not true. I'hat so far from the system which his competitor recommended with such great gusto, working to the benefit of the poor man, it would have a direct reverse tendency. It would oppress him and work to the benefit of the capitalist, the bank stock man and the speculator. This he showed from facts and figures. It was agreed that there was not more than seven hundred million of dollars worth of property in the State. Ten cents on the hundred dollars valuation of this amount would be required to meet the emergencies of the State. Now the application of the ad valorem system to those-species of property, from which we have hitherto derived revenue, would take off of land \$50,000. And admitting, for argument sake, that it would add \$30.000 to the amount now raised upon the black polls, there would still remain a deficiency of \$20.-

From the tax on interest, dividends, &c., it would take From Carriages, Drovers, Jewelry, Silver Plate, and the like..... From Pianos,... From pistols and knives,.... From negro traders, &c.,.... From pedlars and cards,.... From retailers of liquors, From bowling allies, billiard tables and insurance companies,.....
From brokers and commission merchants,.....
From other smaller items,.....

This amount the Governor showed would have to be made up by taxing other species of property not now taxed and principally found in the hands of the poor and the laboring classes of the State; and which upon investigation will be found at the rates of ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, will require that every He believed in the doctrine of General Jackson, and

others of the illustrious fathers of the Republic who have given to their country their views upon a tax bill. They had laid it down as a principle of equality and justice, that if discriminations were made, they should always be made in favor of the poor. Mr. Pool's system was at war with this principle. It was an effort-a cunningly devised trick of the Opposition to throw the burdens of the State from the shoulders of the rich upon the poor. They did not propose to remove the poll tax from the white man, but to lay a tax upon his crops, his wagons, horse, his farming tools and his stock generally; and this

too, for the relief of the capitalist and the man of luxury. He thought it a strange circumstance for his competitor to endeavor to make votes by creating a prejudice in the minds of the non-slaveholder and slaveholder. He had supposed in this country all were equal, and all interests were common. If his competitor succeeded, it would certainly, to that extent, weaken the institution

of slavery and strengthen our enemies at the North. Le thought it a circumstance pressingly strange that Mr. Pool could have such a holy horror of the present revenue law when he becomes a candidate for political promotion, after having set for two successive Legislatures and heard the question discussed, and as many as five different bills proposed to change the Constitution in that particular and never once made a suggestion or opened his mouth, except only to say no upon the passage of each. He could not understand how it was that Mr. Pool, entertaining the views he now pretends, could keep his seat for two successive sessions, and never move o amend the tax bill, or strike out those objectionable features, which he affirms, bears so hard upon the poor

working classes. He charged his competitor, as a politician and as a legislator, of extreme selfishness in that he invariably voted for measures beneficial to his own section, and against such as were for the interest of the West. He pointed to his opposition on the creation of Alleghany county; to his vote against the appropriation to the Western Extension, and to the Wilmington and Ru-

therford Railroad. Here Mr. Pool interrupted him, asose and denied his statements. The Governor offered as evidence to sustain his position the following extract of the letter of

Mr. Jordan which appeared in our last issue : "To the first interrogatory I answer: Mr. Pool was, and, I undertake to say, still is the uncompromising foe of Western Extensions, and in the canvass alluded to, bitterly opposed my election upon the ground that I had voted for the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad A lleghany county, and other measures which had for heir object the development of the resources of the State and particularly those measures which had in view the improvement of the mountain region. He declared time and again on the stump that he would never support, if elected, any measure which in its nature would benefit the mountain region of this State, which required an appropriation of the public monies. He also urged that the West was exorbitant in her demands, and ridiculed the idea that any man in the Eastern section should so far forget his own home as to vote for a Western measure; and I may add, his Eastern friends now glory in the fact that he never voted for any measure to benefit the West which required an appropriation of one cent on public monies.'

In reply to this Mr. Pool proceeded to denounce Mr Jordan as an "infamous liar and a scoundrel," and called upon Governor Ellis to say whether or not he would defend his character.

The Governor stated emphatically that he would, that he supposed Mr. Jordan like other men had his enemies: that he had gone into the neighborhood of Mr. Jordan and Mr. Pool; that he had heard both the gentlemen spoken evilly of; that he had found them both promient members of the bar; and that he had paid no attention to evil reports concerning either of them.

Mr. Pool made the point that he did not oppose Mr.

Jordan, when a candidate for the Legislature, upon the ground that he had voted for Western improvements, but because Mr. Jordan was pledged to his constituents to vote against them, and with the hope of being elected a Judge, he had violated his pledges. It was to show that he was untrustworthy, that his votes upon the railroad were brought into the Canvass.

Governor Ellis replied that he had other evidence besides the letter of Mr. Jordan, to prove the truth of what be had said, and referred to the Journal of the Legislature

these engaged in the finishing of soft hats by the press, called "carrotting." It is supposed that the mercury contained in the felt is volatilized when the hat is ironed, and the vapor being inhaled by the workmen produces the usual vapor being inhaled by the wor

We stated last week that Gov. Ellis had been wrongfully accused of having opposed the amendment to the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road charter. The charge was livered before a Whig meeting in Rutherfordton on the 14th ultimate of the Wilmington of the Market of the Ma

that he said on his return from Raileign last, he would never vote for him again."

Now we will introduce Dr. L. A. Mills himself to show that Mr. Davis is mistaken; and we think those papers which have given currency to the misrepresentation should, in justice to Gov. Ellis, make the correction. We copy the following from the Rutherfordton Enquirer of the 5th inst.:

Mr. EDITOR: In looking over your paper of last week's publication I find that Mr. C. T. N. Davis has misrepresented me. cation I find that Mr. C. T. N. Davis has misrepresented in one particular; and in other respects placed me in a position renders an explanation necessary on my part. In his late she fore the Opposition meeting at Rutherfordton, he say authority that Gov. Ellis went into the lobbies and it oncered against the amended Charter of the W. C. & Road, then on its passage before our Legislature. I did not that I said that Gov. Ellis went into the lobbies and elegated for the Central Road or Western Extension. Bein anxious for the success of the W. C. & Rutherford Roat two being rival Roads, I was for a time hurt with Gov. and did say on several occasions that I would not vose. and two being rival Roads, I was for a time hurt with Gov. Rila and did say on several occasions that I would not vote for his again. On furthef reflection I find that the Governor was doing nothing more than endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the platform which he accepted at his nomination; i. e. tofinish his political principles, and, particularly his position on the atll works of internal improvement then begun. On account of his political principles, and, particularly his position on the atlene neutron, I shall cheerfully give Gov. Ellis my support at the ensuing election. Again, in comparing Mr. Pool's vote against ad valorem, and against a convention, Mr. Davis says and other Democrats voted with Pool. I admit it. I was the against the ad valorem principle of taxation—against a convention to amend the Constitution.—I am against it still. Where is Mr. Pool? He voted three times against ad valorem and one against the convention because I do not think it necessary a present. Our Constitution has served us very well for the last twenty-five years; it is a compromise between the East and the convention for the last twenty-five years; it is a compromise between the East and the convention is the composition of the last twenty-five years; it is a compromise between the East and the convention is the convention because I do not think it necessary a present. present. Our Constitution has served us very well for the last twenty-five years; it is a compromise between the East and the West, giving the West the ascendancy in the House, and the East the ascendancy in the Senate branch of our Legislature. I think the old maxim holds good here: 'Tis well to let well

enough alone.'
To hold a convention would cost the State \$80,000. If it should enough alone. To hold a convention would cost the State \$80,000. If it should remain in session long, twice that sum. I will quit writing—a thing I don't like to do—for I have full confidence that the good sense of the people of our State will direct them against it. But if you are only after taxing all the negroes, they, male and female, are by the compromise of our Constitution subject to a capitation tax for fourteen years longer than white polls; this is considerable discrimination against slave property. If taxed a valorem, of course the capitation tax would be abolished and to great deal gained by the change. Gov. Ellis in his speech at Goldsboro', says our present revenue bill will admit of a reduction of taxes on land, if so I am in favor of that. Again I don't think a revenue system based on the ad valorem principle is a equitable or just, as if placed on the discriminating one. For instance, to tax the dining table in proportion to the billiand table; the wheel and cards on a level with playing cards; the plough horse in proportion to the race horse, &c. You will be taxed to a proper to the state of which the above gond as my collision. plough horse in proportion to the race horse, &c. You we me the justice to publish the above card, as my only object set myself right.

It will also be seen by the above that Dr. Mills is of ad valorem, as has been reported. The fact is, all the effort to injure Gov. Ellis in the West are without effect, and every day shows the utter futility of such attempts.

Mr. Haywood's Speech. After the adjournment of the Convention yesterday even

ing, and a hasty cup of tea, a large number of our citizen and persons from the country, assembled at the Theatre to listen to the Address of Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dem. octatic Elector for the State at large, on the interesting topics which are to form the leading issues in the present campaign. It has seldom been our fortune to see such a sold take \$51,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage 52,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 00 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 large, enthusiastic, yet attentive and orderly an assemblage of 12,000 larg evil tendencies. He showed conclusively that the proposed system of taxation would, if carried out, result disastrous! 2,000 00 to every class of our people, as it would of necessity take 10,000 00 off a large portion of the tax now levied on articles of vice and luxury, which would have to be placed on new subjects of taxation, to wit, the indispensable necessaries and com-2,000 00 forts of life. After devoting about two hours to this subject.
5,000 00 in which Mr. Haywood must have convinced every intelligent and unprejudiced man in, the house that the proposed system would be productive of evil, and nothing but evil, to the people of North Carolina, he branched off upon Federal affairs. He quoted from Helper's Book to show the objects and designs of the Black Republican party should they succeed in getting into power. He differed with Judge Douglas in some of his views in regard to slavery in the Terupon the success of the Democracy in the approaching contest, that we should not let mere abstractions divide us, but go for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whether speaker paid a glo ving tribute to the past services of S phen A. Douglas—how, in storm and in sunshine, the "Lit Giant" was ever found at his post and battling for the right

> We regret that time and space will not allow us to give full report of the admirable effort of the distinguished gettleman. We took some notes, of which we shall probable avail ourselves at some future time. We will only say, conclusion, that Mr. Haywood's address is spoken of int highest terms by all we have heard allude to it, and it will doubtless effect much good in the campaign in this County.

What did the friends of ad valorem in the last Legislature say would be the object of the system? We have made no statements about it that we cannot sustain by the language of Mr. Pool's own friends. Mr. Ralph Gorrell, the whig Sen ator from Guilford, made a speech in the last Legislature in tayor of ad valorem taxation and in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution; and in that speech, is order to show the amount and kind of property which would be subject to taxation under the ad valorem system, he says:

"By the Census report of North Carolina for 1850, it appears we have in this State: Horses, Asses and Mules, Sheep,.... Live Stock Valued at \$17,717,647.

There is also a large amount of property consisting of uniture, plate, carriages and buggies, wagons, carts, farming tools and implements, merchandize, bank stock, money is interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, the value of which I have no means of a sectaining at present, but which would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system of land Now, all we ask is that the reader will remember that the

above is the language of one of Mr. Pool's own friends.

Charlotte Democrat. The Revenue Law.' The present revenue law of this State is by no means erfect law. We never knew a revenue law that was-The tax on salaries and wages ought to be stricken out-and we have no doubt that in other respects the law should

be modified and altered.

But the question for the Democratic party was, shall we pass this law as it is, or shall we refuse—dishonestly refuse—to pay the State debt? That was the question, and like men the Democratic members of the Legislature met it.

They passed the law, aided by only two Opposition votes
in the Commons—Outlaw of Bertie, and Meares, of Brain wick What would have been the effects on the credit and

acter of the State if no revenue law had been passed? Off State bonds, now bringing 99 cents in the dollar in New York, while Tennessee and Missouri bonds are bringing but from 84 to 92 cents, would bave fallen to 60 or 70 cells. out from \$4 to 92 cents, would have fallen to 60 or ideas, indeed they might have fallen lower than that, while all our public charitable institutions would have been arrested in their course. More than this—the State would have falled to pay the interest on her bonds, and would have been thereby disgraced in the present, and disgraced in his tory through all coming time.

When the Oppsition leaders, who refused to vote for the revenue law to pay the State debt, attempt to make capital revenue law to pay the State debt, attempt to make capital out of that law, tell them and tell the people these facts. If the people are opposed to paying the State debt hosest contracted, and if they are willing to see the State disgraded by refusion.

by refusing to make provision to pay her honest debts, le hem vote for John Pool and these Opposition leaders. From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 19, 1859. From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 19, 1839.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, the same that Van Amburglued his lion together with, is doing wonders hereabout.

A boy up town glued his play wagon together "wrong side ap," and the glue did its duty so well, that the wagon had to be broken again before it could be made right.

The Commencement Exercises of the Charlotte Female Institute will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th inst. On Tuesday an Address will be delivered before the Missionary Society by Rev. E. D. Jenkins, of Davidson College, and compositions of the Junior class will be read. Tuesday night a concert will be given. On Wednesday morning there will be an address delivered before the young ladies of the Institution by Pour M. R. Grier, of William 1985. oung ladies of the Institution, by Rev. M. B. Grier, of Wington, and the distinctions will be awarded to the service

Wednesday night there will be other Concert exercises the Graduating Class.—Bulletin. Senator Powell's movement for a reconsideration of the vote postponing the Morrill tariff bill to the next session. Is regarded as having much political significance. But it is not probable that any new measure will be adopted, as both yr. Hunter and Mr. Fessenden declare that weeks will be required to effect such an object.

quired to effect such an object.

FLORIDA NOMINATIONS.—The Florida Democratic Conveltion nominated John Milton, of Jackson county, for Governor, and R. B. Hilton, of Leon, for Congress. RESIGNATION OF FRANCIS P. BLAIR.—Mr. Blair, of Missouri, has resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect at the close of this session. He informed his constituents that is made the contest for his seat as their representative and sustain them. Having been supported by a majority of the House in claiming his rights, he now chooses to resign his seat and go to the people again, and receive their verdict also.

The principal cut in a recent number of Il Fischi Punch of Turin) represents the King of Naples with a padding the four principal Powers that signed the treaty of the four principal Powers that signed the treaty of like Bomba makes a rueful face, and exclaims, "Well, Its Bomba makes a rueful face, and "Well, Its Bomba makes a rueful face, and

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED SEAT.—The Black Recommittee on contested seats has reported against corratic contestant of Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. treatment.

--of-war Saratoga sailed from Vera Cruz for the 2d inst., and the Brooklyn is on her coast with Minister McLane on board.

--of-war Saratoga sailed from Vera Cruz for the 2d inst., and the Brooklyn is on her coast with Minister McLane on board.

that the Japanese Prince Regent Goltairo, who was asassinated, is not dead, and there is every hope of his re-The following account is from a private letter, dated

Siokahma, April 3.

About a week ago, Prince Gotairo, when on his from his private dwelling to the palace in Yeddo. the usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a par-Six of the guard and four of the assilwere killed, and several on each side were wounded ding the Prince.

The guard fought bravely. One of the assailants ras fatally wounded, and a comrade, to prevent his detion, cut off his head, and escaped with it through of the gates. The Tycoon ordered the officer in charge of the gate

ommit hari kari, which he did. It is thought by many that a revolution is impendwhich, if successful, will cause the speedy expulsion

eath of all foreigners. The government has taken extraordinary precauto protect itself. Guard houses have been estabed along the road to Jeddo, and the guards armed ith muskets. The building of fortifications are going ward to a great extent.

Prince Gotairo was one of the most powerful men the Empire and rules thirty-five provinces." The usual summary of news for the Press failed, and egoing is made up from the San Francisco papers.

an the Isabel last week. She reports the Sugar marot steady at 81/2 rials. The stock at Havana and Maauzas was 350,000 boxes, against 405,000 in corresonding period last year.

Advices from Panama to the 3d inst., report that Lesnera designed seizing the depot on the Isthmus: but arms could had been removed before he could put his urpose in execution. War between Salvador and Nicragua is considered imminent.

It is reported the U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth capared on the coast of Africa the brig Falmouth, of New York, as a supposed slaver.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. Senor Tegada, the Mexican Secrev the Cabinet. His reasons for this step were the ex- der." ested condition of the Treasury.

A rumour was current at Vera Cruz that the Liberal my, after attacking Guadalajara, bad met and defeated ramon ; but this was considered rather doubtful.

Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court. Boston. as condemned the Schooner Wanderer as forfeited for ing engaged in the slave trade. A reliable authority in New York, says that the

reat Eastern was not to leave England until the 21st

The steamer that passed off Cape Race, on Saturday st. was the Plantagent from Liverpool, bound to New

the 4th of July. Six miles of the track vet remains nd is being sent forward. October is the time now entioned for the completion of the road. This will be time to secure the fall business.

The owner of the horse Pachen, only asks the

Three men have started for Pike's Peak, with a party of fifteen girls, to supply in part the destitution of wives existing in that quarter. J. P. Speight, Esq., of Green County, has been nomi-

ated as the democratic candidate for the State Senate The citizens of Waynesboro', Georgia, have hung in fligy the ten Georgia delegates who would not with-

aw from the Charleston convention. The Illinois Democratic State convention has nomiated James C. Allen, for Governor, Lewis C. Ross, for utenant Governor, H. C. Campbell, for Secretary of ate. Bernard Artenzen, for Auditor, and Hugh

aber, for Treasurer. The electors at large are J. L.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Covode comnittee, printing included, will exceed fifty thousand dolars.

"Ion" says: "the adjustment of claims under our reaty with Paraguay is delayed by the difficulty in including approximately ap

ding any one who will accept the office of commisioner on the part of this Government at a salary of \$2,-

Since January 1, forty-one thousand one hundred and irty-one emigrants have arrived at New York.

The complement of men requisite to man the steam ressels in the British Navy is estimated officially to be 12,742, or 95,813 officers and seamen, and 16,929

The New York Tribune says that real improvements o the value of \$5,000,000, will be made in that city within the next six months.

The Bankers' Magazine for the present month contains an article entitled "A Decade of the Gold Plethora," from which it appears that the annual product of the precious metals has increased from \$95,000,000 in 1849 to \$264,000,000 in 1859.

A Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Richmond has informed him that he has received dispatches from several of the Richmond delegates, now in Baltimore saying they certainly expect to be required to convene again in Richmond about the 21st inst., as the indications in Baltimore strongly favor Senator Douglas nomination, or such proceedings as would preclude the possibility of uniting with the Baltimore convention.

The receipts into the Tressury last week were nearly ,000,000. The amount subject to draft is \$6,766,444 y fire at New Orleans, on the 13th inst. The loss mounted to \$100,000, which is fully insured.

Hillsborough Academy-Col. C. C. Tew .- The Hills orough (N. C.) Recorder says: Hillsborough Military Academy .- On Monday even ng the cadets of this institution paraded at their usua endezvous for the last time, and in a body marched ou to the new, handsome and commodious barracks erected by Col. Tew for their accommodation, just outside our

We must be permitted to congratulate Col. Tew on the realization of his expectations, and we cannot admire too much the energy displayed by him in every undertaking since he located here, eighteen months ago. Acting under every disadvantage, nothing seemed to go wrong with him, for the simple reason, that he had the will to do. And now that he is permanently located, with every cadet under his eye and control at all times e can successfully carry out the principles and practices of a military school, where obedience to command is the

irst precept taught, and honor is the rule of conduct. For one, we are glad that the school was established before the necessary buildings were erected, for thereby our citizens have had ample opportunity to form the acquaintance and study the character of the superintendent and the officers selected by him for his assistants; and we speak the universal sentiment when we say that they are intelligent, courteous and highly educated gentlemen, and we wish them that success which they so justly deserve.

e bold man-the immortal Blondin-the agile, nimble, fearless Blondin is finished at last, if we are to credit our Niagara exchanges. One of them states that the great man a few days since crossed the "awful gorge of Niagara" on his rope, and on his return, just before he reached the Canada, shore, his head was taken off by a cruel photographer. However, as Bloudin has managed to walk the rope with two heads. two heads on his shoulders, he probably can do lit again without any head at all.

We were shown, on yesterday morning, a letter addressed by J. P. Robertson, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, to Capt. Benj. Mitchell, Agent of said road at this place. The letter is in regard to the inequality of freight charged by the South Carolina and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads, upon a barrel, complained of by "Justice," in our Tri-Weekly issue of Thursday last, and also in regard to a similar instance, complained of by another of our citizens, in a private note addressed to Mr.

In the latter instance the necessary explanation and satisfaction has been rendered the party concerned, and we deem it unnecessary to allude to it turther.

The complaint of "Justice" was, that upon a barrel,

the amount of freight charged upon the South Carolina Road, from Charleston to Kingsville was sixty cents, while upon the Wilmington & Manchester Road, from Kingsville to Sumter, eighty cents was charged.

Mr. Robertson states that the mistake doubtless occurred upon the South Carolina Road, by charging the barrel in question as dry, when it belonged to the classification of wet. He says: "Their charge from Charleston to Kingsville, on dry brrrels, crackers, &c., is sixty cents, while our charge for same barrels is thirty-five cents only. On wet barrels, their charge is \$1 00ours, (except Spirits Turpentine, which is 70 cents) is 80 cents from Kingsville to Sumter. I am satisfied they have charged barrel wet, as dry."

Sumter Watchman, 19th inst. ANOTHER FUSS IN THE FAMILY .- One of the most difficult things for the opposition party to determine in The steamer Granada, at New Orleans, from this campaign, is what is meant by ad valorem. Every Jayana, brings dates to the 11th inst., one day later man constructs the platform to suit himself, while Mr. Pool makes a platform for every speech. Here is a specimen of the consistency between the would be Governor and one of his organs:

" It had been charged upon him through the highways and hedges that he was in favor of taxing horses, &c; it was an infamous slander,"-Mr. Pool in his speech at

"We have stated what we understood to be the po sition of the West on ad valorem-that is, that every species of property is to be taxed according to its value. ot only land and negroes, but horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. "This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West.

Greensboro' Patriot. As the old saying is, "there's a lie out." Either Mr. Pool is wrong or his organ is wrong. The Patriot says. "ad valorem means to tax horses, cows, sheep, &c.," tary of the Treasury, has resigned his post, and this while Mr. Pool says, the charge against him to the effect would most probably be the means of breaking up entire- that he was for taxing horses, &c., is an "infamous slan-

That's a pretty come off, aint it? The Greensboro' Patriot is actually charged, by John Pool, with publishing an "infamous slander" upon the opposition party. How will you settle that little difficulty, father Long?

Raleigh Press.

Is not the Cause of the South Just? The Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, in his late speech

South:

\* \* I am not disposed to ask this Congress to go into speculative legislation. I am not one of those who would willingly see this Congress enact a code to be applied to all Territories and for all time to come. I only ask that cases, Hon. John Galbraith, an ex-member of Congress, and residing judge of the sixth judicial district of Pennsylnia, died suddenly at his residence in the city of Erie be, an adequate remedy. I ask no slave code, nor horse code, nor machine code. I ask that the territorial legislature be made to understand before hand that the Congress of the United States does not concede to them the power to interfere with the rights of persons or property guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it will apply the remedy, if the territorial legislature should so far forget its duty—so the territorial legislature should so far forget its duty—so right. \* \* I can speak for myself—and I have no right to s fast as practicable. It will not, however, we learn, se finished at as early a day as was at first contemplated speak for others—when I say that if I belonged to a party organized on the basis of making war on any section or interest in the United States, if I know myself, I would instantly quit it. We have made no war against you. We have asked no discrimination in our favor. We claim but to consent to less than this would be to sink in the scale of manhood; would be to make our posterity so degrading that they would curse this generation for robbing them of the rights their revolutionary fathers bequeathed them. \* \* \* In commenting upon the extract above, the Bradford (Vt.) In commenting upon the extract above, the Bradford (Vt.) Telegraph, a sound and able democratic journal, asks:

"What is there unreasonable in this position? The Territories are common property of the States, and any inhabitant has a right to emigrate thither, carrying with him his property of whatever nature it may be. He holds those rights under the Constitution, and he has a claim to be protected in the enjoyment of these rights. Very few will dissent from these positions."

And we repeat, what is there unreasonable in the position of the South, as stated by Senator Davis? Can it be truthfully denied, that the South have an equal right with other sections of the Union, to go into the Territories with such property as they possess under the State laws, and to be protected in the enjoyment of that property, even if it be property in slave labor. We cannot understand how a proposition so palpably just and equitable can be denied; but it is denied, not only by the Black Republicans, but by the timid abolitionized Democracy of the North. The Bouth hould insist upon their just plain to condition the Territory should insist upon their just claim to equality in the Territories, even if it drives that class of politicians from the Democratic party. It will then have got rid of a rotten, overgrown tumor, which is fast poisoning and corrupting the whole mass of the party.

Cencord, N. H., Democratic Standard.

ROMAN ENE BALSAM,

cation to minute objects, scrofulous habit, exposure to cold, blows, contusions, or irritation from any extraneous body under the eyelids. It is remarkably soothing in its effect, and has cured thousands, who would otherwise have lost

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

June 21st 1860.

43-1 WILMINGTON DISTRICT\_THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS. " 28 and 29,.....Sampson 28 and 29,
August 4 and 5,
11 and 12,
18 and 19,
C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

HATHAWAY & CO.. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE 000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee. 300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Mclasses, now land ng from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas. 100 barrels Clarified Sugars. 50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels strictly choice planting Potatoes. 400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand. 40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pep-A cotton press containing 2,000 bales was destroyed per, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mus tard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c. 23-tf Feb. 2d, 1860

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and firs article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Dise BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS a Blossing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and the state of the For sale in Wilmington by by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,

Wholesale Agents.

13 The Rev. A. Davis will preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. RACHAEL JAMES, at Mount Williams' Church, on Sunday, the 8th day of July next.

We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860-41-te

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION The citizens of Upper Black River District will celebrate the approaching Fourth of July at Union Academy, New Hanover county. A dinner will be given, an oration pronounced, &c. The public generally are invited to attend. The undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, thus request each citizen of the District, interested in the exercises f the occasion, to furnish any such provisions as they may feel disposed. E. G. WARD. USHER NEWKIRK. J. W. TAYLOR,

> Committee From the Family Journa..

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative. As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebra ed Remedy, and proof the most convincing that it is the only reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the Saratogian:

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are al-IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are always obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind, and has triumphantly won for itself the name "inimitable," in spite of all the altempted imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising colums of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by Il Druggist. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
220&39-1m May 21st, 1860

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE. PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. The nost perfect Machine manufactured.

E. T. BARRY, Ag't., Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall. 118&22-tf Jan. 23d, 1860 Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the ambassadors

of health to all nations whether civilized or savage. They need only a trial to become the only accepted remedial agents for all internal and external disorders. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded o again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August elec-

has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

tion, and respectfully solicit your votes. W. T. J. VANN. April 2nd, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1v.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Faircloth, Esq., on the 13th inst. HONOR, daughter of the late Elijah Averitt, Esq., all of

On the 11th inst., at W. K. Lane's, by Rev. J. W. Gunn, JOHN M. FRANCKS, of Onslow county, to Mrs. MARIA HILL, of Wayne.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., MARY LIZZIE SHIEEK, daughter of Edwin H. and Mary S. Ranny, aged three years and five days. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., Mr. WASHINGTON GILLESPIE, in the 50th year of his age. NOTICE.\_VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry deceased of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Colley Mills, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Administrator, June 21, 1860-43 ta With the Will Annexed

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860.

43-1y\*

NOTICE. TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED was appointed Admnistrator on the estate of B. Somersett, dec'd, at June term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, and hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons holding claims against the same to present them for payment within the the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. S. LARKINS, Adm'r.

June 21, 1860.

43-3t

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.

10,706, 10,882, 47,032, 17,064, 18,241, 18,554, 18,616, 18,674, 18,789, 18,967, 19,101, 20,066, 21,065, 21,656, 21,914, 22,174, 22,826, 23,321, 23,466, 24,985, 25,048, 25,464, 25,505, 25,813, 25,983, 26,792, 27,861, 28,562, 28,859, 29,494, 29,822—\$1000 each.

June 15th, 1860. 241- d&w-1t TURPENTINE BARRELS. 1,000 TURPENTINE BARRELS of prime qualityrecently emptied. For sale by
A. H. VANBOKKELEN. BOOKS.

BOOKS.

Per Steamer Parkersburg, at KELLEY'S Bookstore.

CON CREGAN, by Charles Lever;
Kate O'Donoghue, ""
Charles O'Malley, ""
The Guerilla Chief, by Capt. Grant;
Frank Fairlegh, by the author of Lewis Arundel;
Howe's Instructor for the Guitar;
Howe's Instructor for the Guitar;
Howe's new American Violin Instructor;
The Kelleys and O'Kelley's, by author Dr. Thorne:
The Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt;
The Throne of David, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham;
Let's Help by Smiles;
Heart and Hand, by the author of Timid Lucy;
Union Question Book on Mathew, Mark, Luke and John;
Burns' complete works in Library Binding.

June 20.

TEN PER CENT. ADVANCE ON MANUFACTUR-ERS' PRICES. SOLE AGENCY.

CAN AFFORD TO SELL,
AND WE DO SELL
AT PRICES LOWER THAN SMALL DEALERS.

OUR LARGE SALES enable us to sell at small figures.
Send for samples. Call and see. Shall be pleased to how you

OUR NEW STYLES.

The "EMPRESS," an elegant affair, 12 APARTMENTS THE POINT OF PERFECTION reached in Trunk

THE POINT OF PERFECTION reaction in Italia king, and the best made—the confined styles, are at 38 BALDWIN'S 38 38 BALDWIN'S 38 38 BALDWIN'S 38 38 BALDWIN'S 38 RECEIVED BY STEAMSHIP PARKERSBURG. THIS MORNING, we received by Steamer Parkersburg, from New York—Choice new Butter;
English Dairy Cheese.
For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
June 19.
S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts. JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Agenta.

June 13.

J. M. RORLISON & SON.

EBSWAI, W B . . 33 @ NAVAL 8 Java......17 @ Rio..... St. Domingo. COTTON, & B.
ord. to mid'g... 9 @
strict mid'g... 90 @
good mid'g... 00 @ NAILS, WI Sheeting, # yd. 8 @ Yarn, # B. 194@ Eggs, # doz. 20 @ FEATHERS, # B. 45 @ FISH, # bbl., Mullets .... 7 00 @ do. boiled,1 15 @ Psa Nurs, bush1 40 @ Mullets . . . . . 7 00 @ 8 50 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. . 3 8 50 @11 00 # cwt . . . . 4 00 @ 6 50 FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl. Western Bacon,
Middlings,...114@
Shoulders,...94@
N. C. Lard,...12 @ Cross ..... 0 00 @ 6
GLUE, \$6 lb.,.... 12 @
GUNNY BAGS,... 10 @ GUNNY BAGS,....10 (GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, 20 h., 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 60 00
5 tons and over, "60 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\Pi\text{bbl...}\text{25}
Per ton,....9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, \$\Pi\text{bushel}, OULTBY, Chickens, live,25 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, & B.121@ do. white..1 25 @ 1 30 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 1 00 Green, ..... 5 @ Dry ..... 7 @ Alum, W bush.,25 @ Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargoo 00@ do. fm storel 00@ Eastern .... 1 40 @ N. River.... 1 173@ SUGAR, 18 lb. IRON, ₩ Ib.
English, ass'd. 4⅓@ 00
American,ref.. 3⅓@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do.hoop,ton 80 00@85 00
Swede..... 5⅓@ 00
Lime, ₩ bbl.. 70 @ 75
do. fm store 1 00 @ 1 10 Porto Rico,... New Orleans,. C. Yellow... SOAP, # Ib.,.... LUMBER, WM,, (River. Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 8 00 Contract, ...4 00 @ Scantling... 0 00 (Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd...12 50 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear.....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Shipping,... 0 00 @00 Mill, prime, 7 00 @ 8 do. inferior to ordinary, 4 00 @ 6 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 TOBACCO. 28 Ib.. MOLASSES, # gallon. Cuba, Hhds 24 @ do. Bbls. 30 @ N. Orleans. 50 @ Medium, ..... 14 @ Medium, ..... 25 @ Fine, ...... 45 @ Vool, 18 lb., .... 17 @

NOTE .- River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{B}\$ M.; Tar and entine about 10 @ 14 cents & bbl.—and on naval stores, curred.——\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

27

32

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. Turpentine and Tar, Wbbl...... Turpentine and Tar, & bbl....... Rosin .... 

 Rosin
 00

 Spirits Turpentine
 00

 Cotton, % lb
 0

 Ground Peas
 % bushel

 00
 00

 Rough Rice, \* bushel,..... 0 Lumber, \* M.,...... 0 00@6 00

> REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—Since our review or wednesday last there has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers, and the market has ruled without change in price. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been quite light, and this has somewhat tended to strengthen the market, so that no difficulty is experienced in obtaining former quotations: \$2 80 for virgin, \$2 60 for yellow dip, and \$1 60 for hard, per boll. of 280 lbs. We quote sales of 4,215 bbls., Bbls. New Virgin. Yel. Dip.

Wednesday 227 \$2 80. \$2 60. 1 60 Thursday, 1,042 2 80. 2 60. 1 60 Friday, 751. 2 80 2 60 1 60
Saturday 123. 2 80 2 60 1 60
Monday. 1,315. 2 80 2 60 1 60
Tuesday, 547 2 80 2 60 1 60
Wednesday 210. 2 80 2 60 1 60
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued steady at 38½ ### WILSON, N. O.

BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON.

A IDED by a corps of Ten assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday the 19th of July. For a Catalogue address the Principal. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 19th. 1860.

\*\*ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.\*\*

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Royal Havana Lottery, of June 9th, 1860:

Numbers. Prizes. | Numbers. P 

COPTON—In the absence of stock no transaction of the place in this article. The finer grades would ready sale, but there is none on market. Quotable are marrely nominal.

COPPER—We have nothing new to report in There is a moderate supply of most description hands, and the market rules standy at feature r

for quotations.

FIRH—There is a moderate stock of Herring on market, and we notice only a light damand. A lot of 100 bbls. was received on Menday, and sold at 33 per bbl. For other descriptions we refer to our table for store rates.

FRATHERS—Continue to be brought in sparingly, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote at 45 to 50 cents per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR—Since our review of Wednesday last the market has ruled quiet for State brands, and we have no change of importance to report as regards prices. There has been some enquiry for retailing purposes during the week, but owing to the fact that sellers generally are holding at higher figures, the transactions have been meagre, and comprise only two or three small lots at \$6.75 for superfine and \$7 per bbl. for family—the market closing quiet but firm at these prices, with a moderate supply, and we notice a fair amount of business doing at the following quotations: Peruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated \$52; American \$40: Sombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

GRAIN—The dullness which pervaded the Corn market at the time of closing our review on Wednesday last, has continued throughout the week just ended, and prices have a declining tendency. At present the market is overstocked, and in consequence dealers show but little disposition to operate. The receipts comprise about 12,518 bushels, of which 8,056 came to dealers, and is going into store, and the balance sold as follows: 1,350 bushels (damaged) at 60 cents, 1,700 do at 72 cents, and 1,412 do, at 72 cents per bushel;—the market closing dull and inactive at latter quotation, and for other cargoes expected a decline will have to be submitted to. — OAYS—For this article there is merely a retail demand, and we notice a fair stock on market. A lot of 1,000 bushels was received from New York a day or two since by a dealer, which has gone into store; and \$600 bushels received on Monday and sold at 47 cents per bushel. — Pras—We have nothing new to report in ei

HAY—In the market for this article we notice a slight dull-HAY.—In the market for this article we notice a slight dull-ness during the week just ended, and prices are a shade lower. The receipts comprise 465 ba'es Northern, of which 100 bales sold at \$1 25, 165 do. at \$1 17½, 90 days, and the balance sold in lots at \$1 25 to \$1 35, as in quantity. Also 203 bales Eastern received on Monday, and sold from wharf at \$1 40 per 100 lbs., 90 days. There is a moderate supply of both descriptions on market, still a good article sells readily at lowest figures.

readily at lowest figures.

LIME—There have been no receipts here for some time past, in consequence of which the supply on market has become materially reduced; it is, however, fully sufficient for present wants. We quote from store at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for common lump, and \$1 35 to \$1 40 per cask for white, in lot MOLASSES-There is a fair supply of Cuba in first hands

and only a light business doing; no receipts. We quote sales of former arriva's from wharf and store at 25 cents in lots of five hhds., 25 a 27 cents for single hhds., and 28 a 30 cents per gallon in barrels.

POTATOES—The market is very well supplied with new light and rules quick. Irish, and rules quiet. Sales from carts at \$1 per bushel.

Provisions.—We have no change of importance to report in the Bacon market. The stock of N. C. cured has become somewhat reduced in the absence of arrivals worthy of note, still the quantity in dealers hands is fully adequate note, still the quantity in dealers hands is fully adequate for present wants, as there is merely a retail demand. We quote only small transactions during the week at 11½ cents for sides and shoulders, 12 cents for hog round, and 13 cents per lb. for hams. Western is in moderate supply, and we notice only a small business doing at 9½ a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11½ a 11½ cents per lb. for sides.——LARD.—The market rules about the same as last reported. Only small parcels of N. C. make received, and we quote sales at 12½ to 13 cents per ib. in bbls. and kegs.——PORK.—Northern is in moderate stock, and demand limited. See table for store prices, at which small sales have taken place.

15—Schr. Ida L. Howard, Stahl, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 180 do. rosin., 77,414 feet lumber.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 15 bbls. spirits turpentine, 764 do. rosin, 52 do. syrup, 15 do. rosin oil, 84 bales cotton, 48 do. sheeting, 10 do. yarn, 40 empty kegs, 40 do. bbls., 32 boxes mdze., 1 bale corks.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. 16—Schr. John, Stetson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co. with 856 bbls. spirits turpentine, 180 do. rosin., 77,414 feet lumber.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 15 bbls. spirits turpentine, 180 do. rosin., 77,414 feet lumber.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 15 bbls. spirits turpentine, 764 do. rosin, 52 do. syrup, 15 do. rosin oil, 84 bales cotton, 48 do. spring turpentine, 764 do. rosin, 52 do. syrup, 15 do. rosin oil, 84 bales cotton, 48 do. spirits turpentine, 180 do. rosin., 77,414 feet lumber.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 15 bbls. spirits turpentine, 764 do. rosin, 70,414 feet lumber.

Schr. E. L. B. G. Worth; bbls. spirits turpentine, 764 do. rosin, 70,414 feet lumber.

store prices, at which small sales have taken place.

Salt—The market is poorly supplied with Liverpool ground, and we notice a moderate demand. Received on Tuesday acout 1000 sacks, 500 of which have gone into store, and ballance not yet sold. We refer to our table for store SHINGLES —There has been a fair enquiry for shippi surposes during the past week or two, and but few have een brought to market. We quote Common at \$2 50, and

Contract at \$4 to \$5 per M, according to quality.

TIMBER—We have no material change to report in this ar ticle. The arrivals continue moderate, but are mostly of inferior quality, which is difficult of sale unless at very low prices; millers have a fair stock on hand, and are not disposed to purchase any except prime quality of shipping which mets with ready sale at former quotations. Only few rafts have changed hands during the week at prices ran FREIGHTS-But few vessels have arrived since our last, and the number in port has become considerably reduced, in consequence of which there is more firmness in the mar-

ket for coastwise; we have, however, no change to report on former rates. There is a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment, and little or no difficulty is experienced in obtaining a cargo. We refer to our table for last prices paid to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour closed dull, with no sales. Wheat closed dull and heavy—red, \$1 30 a 1 35; white \$1 40 a 1 45. Corn closed dull and firm—yellow, 65 a 67 cents; white, 70 a 74 cents. Provisions closed steady—mess pork \$18 25; rump, \$14. Lard 13 cents in barrels and tierces.—Whiskey closed dull—Ohio, 21 cents.

MEW YORK, June 18 .- Cotton-Sales of 500 bales to REW YORK, June 18.—Cotton—Sales of 500 bales to-day at 10½ a 10½ cents on the wharf, strict Middling 10½ cts. Flour is firm; sales of 10,500 bbls; State at \$5 10 a \$5 15. Ohio 5 50 a \$5 60, and Southern 5 55 a \$5 90. Wheat high er; sales of 41,000 bushels; Milwaukee club \$1 26 a \$1 28. Corn is higher; sales of 82,000 bushels; mixed 63 a 65c., tand yellow Western 69c. Pork is heavy; Mess \$17 37 1-2 a \$18. Lard is firm. Whisky is steady. Sugar is quiet.— Coffee is firm; sales of nearly 3,000 bags to-day at 13½ a 14 cts. Surjet Turnenting is steady at 42 a 43 1.2 cts. Registry cts. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 42 a 43 1-2 cts. Rosin is steady at \$1 55 afloat. Rice is firm but quiet at 41 a 42c. is steady at \$1 55 afloat. Rice is firm but quiet at 4] a 4\frac{1}{2}c.

SALISBURY, June 19.—Bacon 10 a 11\frac{1}{2}; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12\frac{1}{2} a 16; Java 17 a 22\frac{2}{2}; Cotton 9 a 10; Cotton Yarn 0 90 a \$1 00; Corro 75 a 80; do. Meal 75 a 80; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 5 60 a \$5 80; per 100 lb. 2 70 a \$2 90; Lard 12 a 12\frac{1}{2}; Pork 7\frac{1}{2} a 8; Molasses, Common 34 a 45; Sugar house, 60 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 45; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 80; Sweet 40 a 50; Rags, per lb 2\frac{1}{2}; Salt per sack 1 75 a \$1 85; Sheeting, brown 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Loaf 12 a 15; Clarified 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat white 1 25a\frac{1}{2}1 30; red 1 10al 25, Wool, 25 a 30.

CHARLESTON, June 18 .- Semi- Weekly Report .- Cot ton.—The market continues quiet, but firm. The sales for the first two days of this week were limited to 77 bales— To-day, however, there was a little more inquiry for the article, principally on Spanish account, and the transaction reached 345 bales, at the quotations in our last weekly re port. The total sales for the three days foot up 422 bales at the following particulars, viz: 90 bales at 8; 56 at 101; 32 at 10 5-16; 26 at 101; 7 at 11; 3 at 111, and 208 bales at

COFFEE. 25 BAGS prime Rio Coffee, (direct importation.) For L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, June 7th S. E. Cor. Mar. & Sec. Sts. THE LARGEST STOCK OF TRUNKS in the Souther market, at Lower prices-Styles more desirable— Stronger make.

Trunks we sold nine years ago, used every year since more or less, are now in good order.

We can afford to sell, and we do sell at PRICES GREATLY BELOW the MARKET GENERALLY at 38 BALDWIN'S. 38. BAGGING.

GUANO, W. H. MCRARY & CO. June 20.

"IN THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE THEREOF." A Tan early period of time this physiological fact was given to the world. Since then centuries have rolled away; the genius and the grandeur of ages have long sirce crumbled into dust; nations and dynasties of men have passed away, but that physiological fact still lives, and on every page and text book of medical science of the present day the patient student traces in living characters, "In the blood is the life thereof." THE MANHATTAN CONDITION POWDERS

HEDRICK & BYAN.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. June 13.—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Payetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Schr. Parker, Salma, from Georgetown, S. C., to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 100 sacks salt.

14.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Payetteville, to

A. E. Hall.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

15—Schr. Kate, Nixon, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall. . E. Hall. 16-Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Mas-

er. Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to

F. C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott. Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co. Dutch Galliot Cadzandria, Oomkens, from Boston, to W. Harriss. M. Harriss.

Brig Speedaway, Norwood, from Porland, Me., to E. A. Keith; with hay, oats, &c.

Schr. Vermont, Fargo, from Providence, R. I., to Kidder & Martin; with mdze.

17—Schr. Topaz, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1700 bushels corn.

Schr. Telescope, Scarboro, from Elizabeth City, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,350 bushels corn.

Schr. Mary E. Pender, Keogh, from Edenton, to Stokley & Oldham; with 1800 bushels corn.

Schr. Arab, Stowe, from Hyde county, to Stokley & Oldham; with 2,000 bushels corn.

18—Schr. Edwin & Samuel, Spencer, from Hyde County, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,412 bushels corn.

Schr. Volant, Hatsell, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to May Schr. Emily, Nickerson, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A E. Hall. E. Hall.

19—Steamer Parkersbug, Powell, 65 hours from New York, to E. A. Keith; with mdze.

Schr. John S. Lee, Corson, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell; with 500 sacks salt.

19—Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval store Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.
Schr. Ella, Wade, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont

with naval stores.
Schr. Dolphin, Charles, from Little River, to DeRosset Brown & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, from Charleston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 500 sacks salt, 12 tcs. rice.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

June 14—Brig Angola, Hall, for Newburyport, Mass., by H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 101,000 feet lumber. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.
15—Schr. Ida L. Howard, Stahl, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 180 do. rosin., 77,414 feet lumber.
Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C.

Co.; with 856 bbls. spirits turpt., 2,176 do. rosin, 21 bales cotton, 10 do. sheeting, 2 boxes mdze.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Allen, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Hewell; with 183 bbls. spirits turpt., 593 do. rosin, 25 do. Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin. Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Averysboro', by

Owen & Yarbrough. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. 18—Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,607 bbls. crude turpentine, 393 do. rosin. Brig H. A. Campbell, Kirwan, for Rio Grande do Sul. by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 91 cans spirits turpentine, 457 bbls. rosin, 50 do. tar, 50 do. pitch, 95 do. rice, 53,409 feet

lumber.
19.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by 19.—Stean B. G. Worth; with 31 bags coffee, 1 bbl. copper, 5 hhds. bacon, 40 cords juniper wood, 26,971 ft. lumber.
Schr. S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, for Boston, by T. C. & Schr. S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 328 bbls. spts. turpt., 451 do. rosin, 18 do. tar, 150 hides, 128,052 ft. lumber.
Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 266 bbls. spts. turpt., 2,300 do. rosin, 74 do. soap stone, 30 bales sheeting, 12 do. yarn, 30 bdls. paper, 35 bushels flaxseed, 4200 staves.
Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Johnson, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 2,340 bbls. rosin.
Brig R. C. Dyer, Turner, for Sagua la Grande, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 160,000 ft. lumber.
Br. Brig Rescue, Baker, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 2400 bbls. naval stores.
20.—Steamer Black River, Love, for Favetteville, by Mas-

20.—Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Ma Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A

Schr. Parker, Salma, for Georgetown, S. C., by G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 1 hhd. bacon, 10 bags coffee, 10 bbls. flour, 10 do. fish, 75 do. tar. 60 hhds. molasses.

Br. Brig Ann Lovitt, DeWolf, for Europe, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 508 bbls. spts. turpentine, 208 do. crude Br. Barque Return, Cann, for Europe, by J. A. Willard with 2,687 bbls. naval stores.

THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF

Universal Confidence and Patronage FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be investible for whore,

much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer to No 11 Carrol Place.

SIAMASTON, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood. Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly,

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage Bonth. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile Mercury, a strong Southern paper.

W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, vie: large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for 33 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Breadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And Sold BY All GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCY GO old in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S SELECT SPICES

Guaranteed not only

ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,
but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us
expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They
are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to pre
vent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We war
rant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,

as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Manufactured only by
Feb. 14—137425-tf

181 Pearl st 181 Pearl street, New York.

Q GROSS THOS. ANDREWS & CO.'S celebrated Yearst
2 Powders—best in nee. Also, Soap Powder, Cream Tartar, Carb. Sods, Seleratus—supplies just received. For
sale by
June 15.

B. R. corner Market and 2d sts.

ARTHER'S SELF SEALING AIR TIGHT PRUIT
CANS.

THEY ARE BETTER than all others, and will be sold
cheaper than all others, by
June 19th

L. C. TURNER.

lican Dem-urse. and

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

Mr. Badger's Speech.

Last evening, in accordance with a previous announce ment, Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Electors for the State at Large on the Bell and Everett ticket, addressed the citizens of Wilmington in Thalian Hall. The audience was large and attentive, and Mr. Badger claimed their attention for fully three hours. We had never heard Mr. Badger before, but had heard the most extravagant laudations of his powers of oratory and argument. Perhaps we had thus been led to expect too much; but for the Senate; and D. K. McRae and Albert Reel for however that was, we presume that there can be but one the Commons from Craven county. The ticket is opinion with reference to the effort of last night. The feeling decidedly was one of disappointment. We do not say that the speech of Mr. Badger was a failure. Mr. Badger is a man of character and ability, and possibly having served as Secretary of the Convention. The it might be regarded as presumption on our part to say Progress reports a different nomination for the Comthat he did not make a great speech, and of course, we mons to wit: Nathan Whitford and Albert Reel.do not say so, but we do say this much-that if a com- Whether Mr. McRae or Mr. Whitford is the nominee mon man had made that speech, it would have been we cannot say. about the dullest and most uninteresting speech that has been made here for years. We do not believe that Mr. Badger made a vote by his effort, or that any of his party thought he did. His attack upon Governor Ellis was-we leave that for people to decide for themselves. There was, all the time, a pervading consciousness on the part of Mr. Badger, that he, Mr. Badger, was personally present. He never seemed to forget himselfhe was always conscious of George E. Badger.

Upon national politics, Mr. Badger referred to Bell and Everett. He did not refer to a little issue of veracity said to be pending between Messrs. Badger and Bell.-We hope they have fixed it all right. Have not heard of it, though.

The tin-cup and the nigger business formed the staple of his remarks on State politics. These points were better presented by our young friend Waddell last week, in the Town Hall. That, we take it, is the general impression with both parties. Upon the whole as the United States Senatorship is the prize for which Mr. Badger is contending, we rather feel inclined to give it to Mr. Waddell. Mr. Waddell has made the best anti-Democratic speech of the two. We go for Waddell for Senator, if he is old enough, and if an oppositionist must

happy to be relieved of the necessity of reporting Mr. the result of the temporary suspension. We are truly Badger verbatim. for we would have run out, sure. Daily Journal, 14th inst.

#### Speaking Last Night.

In response to the request of the Democratic Execution Electors for the State at large.

Judge Person apologized for the effort which he made by stating that, for the last week his health had been such as to prevent his paying that attention to the subject under discussion which its importance demands, but at the same time, having been called upon by the Executive Committee of his party, he did not feel at liber- Democratic ty to decline. From the expressions which we heard inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County of New Hanover in the next General Assembly, last night, and from our own opinion of the speech, we in which Convention every District in the County was repthink that no apology was needed. We really believe that it was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was one of the best political addresses that Judge that was that it was one of the best political addresses that Judge Person has ever made. We know that it reflected credit upon himself, and we cannot but believe that its effects will be beneficial to the Democratic party. Even the Opposition party accord to Judge Person the credit of having achieved a decided success, and in doing so he referred to the distinguished gentleman to whom he was replying with all the respect and courtesy due to his age, standing and character, but most assuredly he did not spare his arguments, and he did show up Mr. Pool and teem by a faithful discharge of the responsible duties which will devolve upon me in the event of my election. his inconsistencies just about as effectually as any gentleman of our acquaintance would like to be showed up; and the worst of it, for Mr. Pool, was that the Judge quoted NEWKIRK, Committee. the days and the dates, the volume and the page of the record, and made no charge that he did not so substan-

over an hour and a half in the delivery. Mr. Badger's was rather over three hours, yet it did seem to us that every point made by Mr. Badger in his three hours' sented, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the speech was fully and successfully noticed in the comparatively brief reply of Judge Person.

The audience at the Town Hall was a large, respectable, and attentive one, though not quite as numerous, we think, as that which assembled in Thalian Hall to listen to Mr. Badger two nights before, the fact being, that, apart from Mr. Badger's reputation, and the curiosity felt to hear him, which secured him an audience, egotism—its pervading Badgerism, so worried even his a faithful and zealous devotion of my time and energies t all the duties which the station may impose. own friends, that they had enough politics for one week, and the Democrats came to the conclusion that if that was the best talk that could be made on the concession.

With grateful acknowledgments to my countymen for their confidence, I am very respectfully, Your friend and obd't sy't, was the best talk that could be made on the opposition side, a reply was hardly needed. Nobody was hurt on our side, however the other side may have felt.

A friend writing to us on business from a Western County

Says:
The Opposition are doing everything they can to defeat Gov. Ellis, and we have much to fear from too much confidence on the part of Democrats. Democrats should be urged to turn out and work, and not trust to past majorities. The above which we copy from the Fayetteville Cou-

rier is unfortunately too true. It will not do for Democrats to rely too implicitly upon past majorities, nor indeed will it do for any party to pursue such course. No party is strong enough to neglect the means of success; but we are pleased to find that the Democrats in this panies, representing eighteen counties. Eighteen of the and the other counties of the Cape Fear district, are beginning to be fully aroused—that they are bringing out their ablest and strongest men, and that the apathy with which our party has been also around the place of meeting. All necessary arrangements for the meeting will be made. The W. & W., and N. C. Rail Road Companies will pass delegates for one fare, and other which our party has been chargeable, is passing away. So far as we can find now, the prospects are, that instead of losing, we will most probably gain votes, and, certainly, the longer the canvass is protracted, and the fuller discussion we have of the issues pending between the parties, the better will be the result for the Democratic

reason for apprehension, simply from the apathy and say that that speech was on ad valorem mainly, and it over-confidence of the Democratic party. Latterly that will take two Badgers to make a good speech on such a over-confidence of the Democratic party. Latterly that party is becoming more fully aroused, and there is, there-

though these last named are large and populous, they tion to risk ?- Salisbury Banner. are simply overgrown villages, the majority of the houses being but one story in height, and devoid of all beauty or architectural pretension.

"Democracy is doomed, its doom was sealed on the bloody fields of Kansas and on the Heights of Harpers Ferry!"—

H. G. Jones, jr., one of the K. N. candidates for the Com-

Another Warning.—Last night whilst a servant girl of Mr. J. C. Bowden's was engaged in filling a fluid lamp, it caught fire, and she was sevely burned. The family had just retired for the night, but her cries aroused them, and the fire was extinguished before any conions of the control of t family had just retired for the night, but her cries aroused them, and the fire was extinguished before any serious damage happened.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

bloody fields of Kansas and on the heights of Harper's opposition to declare and wednesday, the 13th. The other mail day remains their glorious work. Who will explain the mean ing of the above sentence.—North Carolinian. damage happened .- Daily Journal, 15th inst.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their banking house in Raleigh, on Thursday last. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. Branches ville, and Agencies at Wentworth and Warrenton.

ed it to be in a prosperous condition. The stock of this institution is worth in market per share \$110 to \$114. No dividend has been declared, and the whole of the capital stock has just been paid in.

CRAVEN COUNTY .- A Democratic Convention held this week in Newbern, nominated Nathaniel H. Street, strong one, and will, no doubt, be elected. By the way, we copy the above nominations from the report in the Newbern Enquirer, one of the Editors of that paper

Fanning and Baker, telegraphic operators, having a few leisure moments, went over the river for the purpose of testing a new pistol. They selected a place in the rear of the Machine Shops of the Manchester Rail Road, reloaded his pistol, but to be doubly sure that no person was in the way, they hailed, and received no answer .--Mr. Baker then fired, and was about firing the second time, when one of the workmen in the Shops, Mr. David Canady, came out of the thicket and remarked that he

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- Yesterday afternoon Mess.

had been shot. Mr. C. was immediately conveyed by Messrs. Fanning and Baker to the nearest building, when they procured medical ail as soon as possible .-The ball entered the right breast, striking a rib; it glanced and lodged just at the lower part of the shoulder

We are pleased to learn that the wound is not as dangerous as was first feared, and that it is not likely to result seriously.

No blame is attached to the parties.

THE DAILY ROUGH NOTES .- We must beg friend be elected; but, upon the whole, we think, possibly, that Robinson's pardon for not mentioning the fact earlier, an oppositionist will not be elected. That is a notion that the Daily Rough Notes has again made its appearance. Several numbers have already been issued, and the city. Our supply of capital "Is" is pretty full, but we are quite an improvement in the ar pearance of the paper is gratified to see the " Notes" again before the public .-May it long live to help us fight the battles of the Democratic party.

tive Committee for New Hanover county, Hon. S. J. of the Military Committee, published in to-day's issue, of which 1,089,000 bales are American. Person addressed his fellow-citizens last night at the in reference to the proposed Military Convention, to be Town Hall, in reply to positions advanced two evenings held at Goldsboro'. The papers of the State are rebefore by Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposi- quested to copy the card, or take notice of it otherwise.

The Newbern Progress confirms the report of the nomination of Mr. McRae, as a candidate for aseat the next House of Commons, from Craven County.

Correspondence. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13th, 1860. DEAR SIR :- We have the honor of informing you that the

> WM. M. WALKER, ABRAM F. NEWKIRK, Committee of Convention.

To ELI W. HALL, Esq.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1860. GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 13th inst., in-GENTLEMEN: — Your communication of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention of New Hanover Connty, as a candidate for the Senate in the next General Assembly, has been received,

I accept the nomination, and am deeply grateful to my fellow-citizens for the mark of their confidence. I can but pledge my bears and confidence. fellow-citizens for the mark of their confidence. I can but pledge my honest and zealous endeavors to merit their es-

With respect, I am very truly yours,

ELI W. HALL. To Messis. Moody B. Smith, Wm. M. Walker, Abram F.

For the Journal Correspondence. WILMINGTON, June 13th, 1860. Judge Person's address occupied, we think, a little

DEAR SIR: We have the honor of informing you, that at the Democratic Convention, held at Wilmington on the 12th

Very respectfully, Your obd't serv'ts,

MOODY B. SMITH, WM. M. WALKER, ABRAM F. NEWKIRK,

WILMINGTON, 14th June, 1860. Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 13th, informing me that I have been nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons by a Convention in which the Democratic party of his speech rather tended to keep people away from any pelitical address soon afterwards. Its great length—its the County was fully represented, has been received.

I accept the nomination, and shall endeavor to deserve the honor which my fellow citizens have freely bestowed, by taxed higher than the new ones. Let Mr. Pool and his

SAM'L J. PERSON.
Messis. Moody B. Smith, Wm. M. Walker, Abram F.

NEWKIRK, Committee. For the Journal.

To the Military of North Carolina. A Military Convention will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1860. All the Volunteer

> WM. L. DeROSSET. E. D. HALL, C. D. MYERS, Committee. R. B. MACRAE, J. H. WRIGHT,

Companies are expected to do the same. The officers of the Militia and of the Military Schools thoughout the State are cordially invited to be present.

report of a speech said to have been made by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, in Raleigh, on Monday evening the 4th inst., which would do credit to the veriest demagogue. As the matter stood some time since, there was every

Oh, what a "fall" that speech gives Hon. Geo. E.

Badger! But we will do justice to Mr. Badger and question. We will notice the effusion hereafter.

By the way, why does Mr. Badger continue to shun fore, less danger, but still we cannot afford to dispense with effort and exertion.

A Little City.—One of the Japanese Ambassadors,

The Register says Mr. Haywood is an aristocrat. So ong city, and Philadelphia was a little one. He asserted that the population of Jeddo amounted to eight millions, and stuck to it. What will the cockneys, who brag upon the two-and-a-half millions of London say to the eight millions of Jeddo?

There is this difference between the cities of Europe and America and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although these last named are large and those of China and Japan, that although the correct for the no-platform batter Come, Mr. Badger to the the Opposition party, likes this is arrangement? It would be the Opposition party, likes this erend the Opposition party, likes this the Opposition party, and the opposition party, and the opposition party, and the opposition party, and the opposition party, likes this is completed to the Opposition party, likes this deco

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate was occupied the whole day on of the Bank were established at Asheville and States the civil appropriation bill, without coming to final action thereon. The House passed resolutions of censure by a vote of

The annual report of the condition of the Bank show-120 to 61, against the President and Secretary of the Navy. The Navy appropriation bill was passed. WASHINGTON, June, 15th, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate extended the time of adjournnent to the twenty-fifth nst The Civil Appropriation Bill was largely amended and passed. The Postal Appropriation Bill was also passed.

The House adopted a sesolution reducing the price to be paid for the public printing forty per centum. The Fortification Bill was discussed, and the amount largely reduced. The Army Bill was amended. Both bills go back to the Senate for concurrence. The House will probably concur with the Senate in extending the time for adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 16th, 1860. In the Senate on yesterday the Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair made two reports. The majority report favored smilitary protection for the Arsenals; thinks that Brown kept the main secrets of his attempt to seize the Arsenal, &c., to himself. The minority thinks that no further legislation on the subject is necessary.-The Senate laid the Tariff Bill over till the next session. where they supposed there could be no possibility of any | The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment one's being. Mr. Fanning had fired five times, and had of the Pacific Telegraph Bill. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Homestead Bill. The House disagreed to the Senate's amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

LATER FROM EUROPE. A European Steamer was announced off Cape Race

last night, but her news has not yet been received. [It is probably the Hammonia, from Southampton, with dates to the 4th inst .- Jour. 1

tendent of the American Telegraph Lines. TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Niagra arrived here yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. Her news confirms the reports that Garibaldi, after a

fierce combat and amid a heavy bombardment from the Neopolitan fleet, had entered Palermo, and now holds LIVERPOOL, June 2d, 1860.

Cotton-Sales of the week, 55,000 bales, market clo-

HALIFAX, N. S., June 14th, 1860.

sing very dull, and Middling and lower grades have declined 1/4d to 1/4d., for the finer qualities prices are easier but quotations unchanged. Fair Orleans 73/4d; Middling Orleans 65%d; Fair Uplands 71%d; Middling We are requested to call attention to the card Uplands 6 1-16d. Stock in this market 1.295.000 bales. Flour dull.

Liverpool Circulars are conflicting, and disagree widely on quotations for Wheat and Corn. Rice is dull-Carolina 22s 6d. Rosin steady at 4s

Consols closed at 94%. The Question of Texation

We have heretofore stated and shown that no South- lius C. Jones, Texas. ern State that taxes slaves according to value at the

same time taxes all other property, as proposed by the Opposition platform. This is true of Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. All these States discriminate in their tax bills, and then exempt a large amount of property entirely from taxation. But the Opposition platform would tax everything, and that too at the same rate. It is not necessary that we should here specify the articles. "Their name is legion." The tax-payer can run them over in his mind, and make a list of them he chooses, for his own satisfaction; but let him bear in mind in so doing that Mr. Know Nothing John Pool insists that he shall include everything.

Everything must be taxed, says Mr. Pool. Let us Everything must be taxed, says Mr. Pool. Let us

see how that would operate: Mr. Pool estimates the entire property in the State to be worth seven hundred millions of dollars. We think the estimate too high, but we will take it as he has made it. Ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of this amount, or one-tenth of one per cent. would raise seven hundred thousand dollions of dollars. Ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of this amount would be one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The lands are worth, say one hundred and fifty millions dollars; they would pay, at the same rate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Amount of taxes to be raised, ..... \$700,000 Amount paid on lands and slaves,..... 330,000

Leaving \$370,000 to be raised to make up the \$700,-000. How would this be supplied? Why, the remaining \$370,000 must necessarily, must inevitably be raised from new subjects of taxation. It cannot be raised by specific taxes, for the Opposition platform proposes to tax "all property" and "every species" of property according to value. No part of it can be raised from lands and slaves, for the Opposition platform proposes the same tax on everything—the old subjects must not be

partizans meet these facts, if they can. They cannot do t and stand on their platform.-Raleigh Stundard. John Pool Trading for a Seat in the United States It is currently rumored, we learn, upon undeniable authority, that a young man in Pasquotank county, who has been reading law under Mr. John Pool, and who now has charge of his office in Elizabeth City, wrote a certain letter to Mr. Frank Charles, of that county, who stood prominently before the Oppositionists for a nomination to a seat in the next Legislature, in which letter an effort was made to put the party screws to Mr. Charles by making him pledge, in advance of a nomination, that he would support Mr. Pool for the U.

S. Senate in case he (the aforesaid Pool) was not elected Governor. It is said that the letter reads thus: "Sir-It is understood that you are spoken of as a candidate of the Opposition, to represent this county in the next Legislature. Satisfactory answers from you to the following questions will insure your unanimous nomination; 1st, Are you in favor of the promotion of John Pool? 2d. In case of the defeat of John Pool for Governor, will you use every effort, both in caucus

and out of it, if you are a member of the next Legislature, to secure his nomination for the Senate of the United States ?" This letter, we learn, was handed to Mr. Charles, but he replied that he would make no promises. Where-upon, the county convention met, and Mr. Pool's friends used every effort to defeat Mr. Charles' nomination, and

they succeeded in doing so; they succeeded in proscrib-ing a man because he would not pledge himself to vote for John Pool for the United States Senate. Mr. Pool has said, in many of his speeches, that he would be elected if men were let alone to vote according to their own convictions, without the "party screws. Who applied the "party screws" in Pasquotank coun-

We call upon Mr. Charles to answer. Comment upon the above is unnecessary. The public will conclude at once that Mr. Pool and his friends have already despaired of his election, and efforts are being made to secure his election to the senate, in case the Opposition should get a majority in the next Legis-lature. Wonder how Mr. Badger, the great I Am of

of the employees of the express at Dry Creek station have been murdered by the Indians. Two hundred troops under Lieutenant Weed would leave next day to chastise the Indians, and re-open the route, for which every effort would be made.

Reliable information says that all the Indian depreda-

Monday, June 4th, was the first day of the occasion. There were few persons in attendance at the open-ing, but the crowd increased each day until it was quite as large as on former occasions at the close.

The first thing on docket was the exhibition of the Fresh-man Class, and the following are their names, together with

I Iriah Enthusiaam Whiteside Julius C. Mitchell, Ala 2 Defence of O'Connell : Shell : Richard H. Smith, Scot and Neck.

3 Battle of Ivry: Macauley: Wesley L. Battle, Chapel

4 The South: Simms: William H. Reeves, Tennessee. 5 National Hatred: Choste: G. Lawrence Washingto 6 Lone Star of Texas: Webb: Marandy R. Willeford

After the above named had spoken and retired, others 1 The Platform of the Constitution : Webster : John T

D. Graham, Hillsboro'.

3 Mahmoud II: William J. White, Warrenton ings of an American towards England : Royster

5 Feelings of an American towards England: Roysler.

Norman L. Shaw, Harrelisville.

The efforts of all these gentlemen were very good, and elicited much applause from the assembly present at the conclusion of each speech. Music by the Armory Band intervened between each speech.

Immediately after the speaking was concluded, a large portion of the audience proceeded to the ball room to regale themselves and while away dull care by "tripping on the light fortestictes."

Results was on avery side arrayed. he light fantastic toe." Beauty was on every side, arrayed in finery, with an uncommon supply of hoops. Danci kept up to a late hour, much to the enjoyment of all

TUESDAY, THE 2ND DAY.

This day, I am sorry to say, passed off without anything being done. No nistorical address; no address before the Alumni Association as on former occasions; nothing at all. in fact, it was indeed a dull day; but when night came on it was anything else, as this was the time for Archbishop Hughes to deliver the graduating Sermon. At a very early hour the College Chapel was crowded; every seat in the house appeared to be occupied, such was the great desire to hear the person who is at the head of the Catholic Church near the person who is at the head of the Catholic Church in this country. After the andience were settled, in a short time the Archbishop appeared, accompanied by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, and another, whose name I could not learn. A few minutes elapsed when Bishop Lynch arose, ast night, but her news has not yet oven received. It is probably the Hammonia, from Southampton, with lates to the 4th inst.—Jour.]

Gen. Superintendent American Telegraph Lines.

John Kendall has been appointed General Superinform and a half entranced his hearers with his subject. No one could possibly take exceptions at anything that was said. It was exactly what he was invited to preach, namely, a Bacalaureate or Graduating Sermon. I will not go into details as I learn it will be published, when all can judge for themselves; every one spoke very highly of it.

WEDNESDAY, THE 3D DAY.

The crowd had increased to a very large number of

Thursday, and at 10 o'clock the procession was formed in front of the west building, and after marching around the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Caldwell, first President of the University, proceeded to the College Chapel President of the University, proceeded to the College Chapel for the purpose of listening to the address before the two Literary Societies, delivered by John Pool, Eaq., of Pasquotank. Mr. Pool was accompanied on the rostrum, by E. J. Hale, Jr., and P. M. Butler, who acted as conductors of their respective Societies, the former representing the Philantropic, and the latter the Dialectic Society. Mr. Hale, in a few brief but appropriate remarks, introduced the speaker to the audience, whereupon Mr. Pool arose and proceeded with his address. It occupied about one hour in its delivery, All seemed pleased with the effort. Your correspondent was so unfortunate as not to hear the greater portion of it, having a very uncomfortable seat, and the Thermometer being at about 93, it was anything but pleasant. One thing recommended it, however, and that was its brevity. He spoke with his manuscript before him altogether. This address, also, will, no doubt, be published. After the address dress, also, will, no doubt, be published. After the address was concluded, there was a meeting of the Alumni Association in the College Library Hall; what business was transacted I did not learn.

Nothing was done on Wednesday evening until night, at eight o'clock, when the competitors of the sophomore Class declaimed. Below are their names and the subjects of their

1 The Washington Monument: Winthron: William Jones, Henderson.

2 Development of Southern Resources: Garland: Aure 3 Speech of Sparticus : Kellog : John H. Bass, Georgia.
4 Destruction of Jerusalem : Headley : William Pro-

5 Irish Aliens and English Victories: Shell: S. Jay An-When the competitors who occupied the stage, a few minutes before, had retired, President Swain gave notice

that the prize for the best contribution to the columns of the University Magazine would now be presented to the suc-cessful one, being in the person of Mr. Hugh Strong, of So. Carolina, he having made the best contributions over sever-

1 The Invasion of States : Hunter : Henry C. Wall, Richmound County.

2 Adams and Jefferson: Everett: Ruel A. Stancill, Mississippi.

3 New Orleans : Maffit : James H. Polk, Tennessee. 4 The Abolition Party : Barksdale : Thomas G. Skinner,

Perquimans County.

5 Results of Abolition Teachings; Vorhees: T. W. Tay one per cent. would raise seven hundred thousand slaves in this lor, Granville County.

1 Control on the control of the County of the Union: Baldwin: William M. Fetter of the Union: William M. Fetter of the Union: William M. Fetter of the Uni Chapel Hill. The efforts of all these gentlemen were very creditable and proved conclusively that they were well skilled in de-clamation and of the very first order.

The Band discoursed sweet strains during the intervals.

Immediately after the Exhibition, as on Monday night, a large number repaired to the Ball Boom, where dancing and promnading were kept up until "the wee small hours of the Every one enjoying themselves to their heart's con

THURSDAY, June 7th. This was the last and the principal day of Commencemen At ten o'clock the Chapel was crowded to overflowing, hundreds standing, unable to obtain seats. The exercises of this day opened with sacred music, after which a prayer was delivered by Rev. Chas. Phillips, and the following orations were delivered by the fortunate Seniors who obtained first and second distinctions:

I. Latin Salutatory: Iowa M. Royster, Raleigh.

II. Where Eloquence Flourishes, Liberty Dwells: Junius Cullon Battle, Chapel Hill. III. Moral Courage: James Kelly, Moore county. IV. Man Worsbip, Erasmas Decatur Scales, Rockingham. V. The Origin of Love—a Poem—Samuel Park Weir,

VI. Literary Vanity, William John King, Louisburg. VII. The Sentiment of Honor, William Joseph Headen, VIII. Emulation—its office in the work of Education, T. W. Cooper, Bertie Co.
IX. The Alleged Degeneracy of the Age, George Petti-

grew Bryan, Raleigh.

X. The Social Duties of Men, William Martin Brooks, XI. The Study of Men, Hugh Strong, South Carolina. XII. Common Sense, Lewis Pond, Tenn.

I. Extemporaneous Speaking, Charles Carroll Pool, Eliza beth City.
II. Industry and Civilization, Geo. Lovick Wilson, New-

ern.
III. Influences of the Speculative Minds. William Augus tus Wooster, Wilmington.

IV. Annual Report of the Examining Committee, which spoke in high terms of the Students and Faculty in the manner in which things had been carried on for the last year.

der, formerly a resident of this State, and late Tutor in the University, at present the President of the University of

Texas.
VI. The Valedictory, Edward Joseph Hale, Fayetteville.
The different Orations were uncommonly good and reflected no little honor upon the Class which they represented.
The Valedictory was very touching and affecting, and reminded the class of 1860 that they were soon to break the ties of friendship that have been so pleasantly constructed for the last four years, that soon the faces of eighty-two men would be scattered far and wide, a greater portion of whom never to meet again: several were melted to teach whom never to meet again; several were melted to tears and it seemed hard to sever so many friends. Such friends

At the conclusion of the Valedictory, the band played a piece of sacred music; a psalm was sung, benediction pronounced, and thus closed the Commencement of 1860. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of any one. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and none was disappointed with their visit. As the shades of night came on, hundreds might have been seen wending their way towards the ball room, where the sweet music of Capt. Smith's band told too well, that still, too, there was greater pleasure yet to be experienced in the merry mazes of the dance.

I spoke of the dances on the previous evenings as being very fine, in the first part of this, but I must truly say, Thursday evening laid the previous ones in the shade both in number of persons and in pleasure. Dancing was kept until 2 o'clock when supper was announced which was prepared immediately under the Ball Room by Mesars. Dodd & Scheib of Balligh.

of Raleigh.

It was truly gorgeous to behold, so nicely and tastefully was it arranged. The tables were bountifully loaded with everything it seemed, and never has it been the pleasure of your correspondent to see any Ball supper better gotten up than this, so if any of your readers wish to get up a nice supper let them go to Baleigh and order it of Messrs. Dodd & Scheib. The crowd did justice to the supper, but it seemed as if there was as much left, as destroyed. After supper dancing again commenced, which lasted "all night till broad day-light," when the numerous crowd quickly dispersed to rest their no doubt, tired limbs before leaving. Friday at 10 o'clock nearly all the crowd had left for their different homes.

May joy and happiness ever attend them, and may we al-

nd dend, in Lumber river on Mona few days previous eloped with a free mulatto by name of Shad Williams, taking with them \$2,500 dollars in money. Williams has been arre in jail at Lumberton to await his trial. Williams has been arrested and lodged

Faytteville Carolinian, 13th inst.

The Robeson Tragedy. We learn the following additional facts about the late murder of Mrs. Rhodes in Robeson: It seems that she had employed Hardy Barnes to carry ber away secretly with the intention of going away out of the State, with this sellow Williams. The woman was doubtless insane. It seems she left home on Wednesday and went to the house of Barnes where she was dressed in man's clothes and passed off for a man, being called by a fictitious name.

On Friday this man (woman) was seen in company with Barnes going to Lumberton, and that was the last seen of her alive. On Saturday night late or early Sab-bath morning Barnes was seen in the vicinity of Lumber River under suspicious circumstances, and the fact being known that she had accompanied him was sufficient to fasten suspicion upon him after her body was found in the river. Williams is clear of the murder, from the fact that he was lodged in jail on Thursday and the woman was seen alive on Friday. It is supposed that she had about \$2,000 in her possession. There is another Barnes arrested as implicated in the murder. Fayetteville Carolinian, 15th inst.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN .- The Brooklyn Daily Eagle of a recent date contains the following allusion to Col. Brown of this State:

"The South offers many candidates for the Vice Presidency of whom she may well be proud. North Carolina offers a noble monument of the proudest days of Democratic ascendency in the person of the Hon. and honest man never walked upon the floor of the Senate than Bedford Brown. His motives were never for a moment suspected of selfishness during the long terms of service through the model Administrations of Jackson and Van Baren. Other Gentlemen of equal ability but of less experience present themselves in the persons of Stephens, Davis, Johnson and others. From such a galaxy of political worth and brilliancy, the Convention at Baltimore cannot fail to make a selection hat will command the support of every true Democrating the long time a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the long. Pains in the long, and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Childism, a great Purifier of the limited fact, been continued from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the long. Pains in the long to in all cases where a continued from a long course of Fever, in generation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Childism, a great Purifier of the lished fact, been continued from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the long and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, in generation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Childism, a great Purifier of the lished fact, been continued from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as De-Sleepiness, Pains in the long and soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, in a lon Bedford Brown, the incorruptable Senator throughout and national conservative man throughout the entire

SUPREME COURT .- On Tuesday last the following centlemen obtained Licenses to practice Law, viz: In the Superior Courts.

J. L. Stewart, Chapel Hill; B. B. Bulla, James Bula, Asheborough; W. K. Barbam, C. H. Thomas, H. S. Patterson, Franklin; French Strange, H. W. Horne, James C. McRae, Fayetteville; W. E. Canady, Granville; Alex'r Justice, Newbern; E. B. Withers, Caswell; H. R. Daniel, Bladen; J. T. Morehead, Jr. Greensborough; R. T. Bennet, Anson, J. J. Martin. Martin; W. H. Young, Granville; J. W. Graham, Hillsborough; Fred Phillips, Tarborough; J. S. Barnes, Wilson; Julius W. Wright, Wilmington; W. C. Lord, Salisbury .- Observer.

A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW .- The Key West (Fla.) Key of the Gulf, speaking of the French bark captured recently by Lieutenant Maffit, in the Crusader, says that she was captured within three miles of the coast of Cuba, and therefore within Spanish jurisdiction, and that the Spanish consul, at Key West, has diction, and that the Spanish consul, at Key West, has signified his intention to enter a protest against the seizare or subsequent configention

THE APPROACHING HARVEST .- The wheat crop is just maturing, and in many parts of this country, particularly at the South, harvest is in progress. At isolated points all through the Northwest harvesting has commenced, so that the extent of the crop will be soon known. After a thorough examination of the newspaters, the conclusion is unavoidable that the forthcoming taking the country as a whole. Virginia and parts of Georgia, North and South Carolina, appear to be the least favored; but even in those States, after weighing the many conflicting accounts given, we should not be surprised if the yield is up to a fair average—unless we except Virginia, which has suffered severely from insects .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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Flatulence, Jaundice, Febe used successfully as an cine. It will cure SIOK sands can testify) in twenty Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WIT VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TO THE COME THE MOUTH WITH THE COME THE COME THE MOUTH WITH THE COME TH

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Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. Air Tight, and will keep in any chimate.

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June 7th, 1860

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\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{15}{16}\) \(\frac{17}{17}\) \(\frac{18}{19}\) \(\frac{19}{20}\) \(\frac{21}{21}\) \(\frac{14}{15}\) \(\frac{16}{17}\) \(\frac{17}{18}\) \(\frac{19}{19}\) \(\frac{20}{20}\)

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Debate in the House on Summoning Witnesses before the Corode Committee.

FRIDAY, June 2d, 1860. Mr. Winslow. I rise to a privileged question. I wish to ubmit a motion to the House, but before doing so I desire have the paper read which I send to the Clerk's desk -is a copy of a portion of the minutes of the committee. known as the Covode committee. the Clerk read as follows :

"WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860. The committeemet pursuant to adjournment. Present, is Chairman, Messrs. Train, Winslow and Robinson. Mr. Winslow moved that subpoenas be issued for the following witnesses:
D. S. Koon, Pittson, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; O. F. Gaines, Boonton, New Jersey; John Brisbane, George Sanderson, A. Davis, Ira Tripp, Joseph Scranton, and J. W. Palmer, Scranton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The Chairman said: I have in my possession letters ask-

hall vote against putting the Government to the expense of sist that I was entitled to a subporna.

and an order was made for their being summoned. They have never been summoned. I am informed, upon informaselected from a list of witnesses, comprising some thirty

e motion was not agreed to.
. Winslow. I ask that this matter be referred to the ouse, that they may advise us upon the subject.
Mr. Train. I object to that. I do not think the House has

Mr. Winslow. I desire to make an application to the House, by the consent of the committee, to have these wit-Mr. Winslow asked for the yeas and nays upon his motion to submit this matter to the House.

The yeas and nays being taken resulted as follows—yeas 2. nays 2. Yeas—Messrs, Winslow and Robinson—2.

Yeas—Messrs. Winslow and Robinson—2.
Nays—The Chairman and Mr. Train—2.
The motion was not agreed to.
Mr. Winslow. I move that subpœnas be issued for the following persons: William McMulien, William B. Reed, William S. Kelly, Thomas Kearns, John Hagan, David Cook, and H. Marley Van Horn, of Philadelphia. By these witnesses I desire to prove bribery of the officers of election, and bribery of the electors in Philadelphia, in the fall election of 1856.

The Chairman. I have no objection to subpognaing a por-The Chairman. I have no objection to subpectain a portion of them; but it has not been our habit to subpect so many witnesses for a particular matter, and I object to put ting the Government to all this expense.

Mr. Winslow called for the yeas and nays; which, being taken, resulted as follows—yeas 2, nays 2:

Yeas—Messrs. Winslow and Robinson—2.

Nays-The Chairman and Mr. Train-2. The motion was not agreed to.
Mr. Winslow. I move for subpenss for the following Richard Golden, Edward J. Keenaan, Alexander Johnson r., Greensboro', Pennsylvania; James F. Nelson, John W.

Reddell, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 1 am informed that these persons can prove the expenditure of money in the congressional election in the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman. I have a personal knowledge of that matter, and that these men have no connection with the Govmr. Winslow asked for the yeas and nays; which being

taken, resulted as follows—yeas 2, nays 2: Yeas -Messis. Winslow and Robinson—2.

Nays—The Chairman and Mr. Train—2. The motion was not agreed to. Subsequently, when Frederick Engle was called on the Mr. Winslow asked the clerk if there was any record show ing that the committee had directed Mr. Engle to be summoned. To which the clerk of the committee replied that

there was no record of the kind. Mr. Winslow moved that he be permitted to have a copy of so much of the journal of the committee of yesterday as relates to the summoning of witnesses, to be used by him in the House, should he find it necessary.

The motion was agreed to. I certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

WM. BLAIR LORD,

co.

I was appointed by you, Mr. Speaker, without any solicitation of my own, and during my absence from the city, in the month of March last, a member of this committee. I always feel embarrassed in speaking of this committee; and now what to style it, I hope I shall not be considered disrespectful when I call it the "Covode" commit
sidered disrespectful when I call it the "Covode" commit
I oget a donar for expenses, notwinastanding money for the purpose.—

pass a resolution appropriating money for the purpose.—

The power of the Government was, in some way or other, the power of the Government was, in some way or other, the power of the committee in term much to the committee in the power of the power of the government. I think I told the gentleman from North least of the power of the government.

I merely mention the fact; and now in reply to the gentleman from Indiana, I say that I have never mentioned any as I do not know what to style it, I hope I shall not be considered that committee. I think I told the gentleman from North least of the power of the Government.

I merely mention the fact; and now in reply to the gentleman from Indiana, I say that I have never mentioned any as I do not know what to style it, I hope I shall not be considered that committee. I think I told the gentleman from North least of the power of the Government.

Oarolina that if he would shell out money to send for wit
something against the Government.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE

# Wilmington Journal.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, June 21, 1860.

elections,' said committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States, and in what district it was expended, and by whom, and by whose authority it was done and from what convenience. and by whose authority it was done, and from what sources the money was derived, and report the names of the parties implicated; and, for the purposes aforesaid, said committee implicated; and, for the purposes aforesaid, said committee

broad one, attacking nobody, neither the Administration nor any member of it. Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania Will the gentleman allow

Not just now. My health is bad, and I shall not be able to occupy the floor long. The resolution sets out that, in consequence of a letter written by the President of the United States to the Pittsburg centennial cele-baation, the committee shall inquire into the use of money in any part of the country, Pennsylvania, or any other State or States, in regard to influincing elections. With what view the House instituted the inquiry, I do not know, unless they expected the committee to report to the House some measure by which this evil, if there be such an evil, may be obviated. However that may be, under that resolution I hold that it would be proper for the committee to summon, from uarter of the country, witnesses bearing upon that of the investigan. It will be remembered that the first of the series of resolutions which I asked to be read touches the matter which this House has the right to examtouches the matter which this House has the right to examine. I said, in a minority report I submitted to the House a few days ago, that this House has no right to inquire into the expenditure of money about elections, because that substantial in the matter of Augustus schell and the testimony which I seek to bring in by the motion which I ask this House to grant. ject was entirely under the control of the State governments. But I said that there was a class of cases into which the House could legitimately inquire, and that was where it touched the rights of members upon this floor to seats here.

The witness s then first proposed to be accounted as the seats here. The witness s then first proposed to be examined were upon the tenure by which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scranton] holds his seat here; and, in regard to him, I wish now to state, in justice to myself, that I know nothing about the facts, but that I thought it due to him that they should be inquired into; and I must confess my astonishment when I found that the gentleman of his own party upon that committee refused that investigation.

Mr. Campbell. Will the gentleman allow me to make Mr. Winslow. Not at present. The position taken by the chairman of the committee was, that the witnesses were not Government officers, and that until it could be establishthe chairman of the committee was, that the witnesses were not Government officers, and that until it could be established that they were such, it was not competent to summon them before the committee. Now, I sucmit to every far to inquire into these matters only when it wishes to found, The Chairman said: I have in my possession letters ask-g me to subpoena hundreds of persons as witnesses. In minded man, that the resolution under which the committee ing me to subpœna nundreds of persons as witnesses. In every instance where I find they have no direct connection with the Government I decline to subpœna them. There is no evidence here that a single one of these persons has any connection whatever with the Government. I therefore

The next case was in reference to a matter announced in subpenaing them here.

Mr. Winslow. I applied for these witnesses in April last,
Mr. Winslow. I applied for their being summoned. They to have that matter examined, who those inspectors were:

to permit me to summon a few witnesses.

the election of all covers all persons. The election of all registers eathpears. The investigation of this matter is covered, in my opinion, by the second resolution abstract of the majority of the majority of the persons and the persons ry circumstances, I would not permit myself to state these facts, but when an outrage like this is perpetrated on the Administration, I think it my duty to bring every circumstance to bear upon it that may show the quo animo in the matter. So far from the principle of confining the examination to Government officers being applied, I know that there have been some witnesses examined, whose names I natter. So far from the principle of comming the examination to Government officers being applied, I know that there have been some witnesses examined, whose names I am unable at this moment to state, who were in no way connected with the Government, and who could in no sense be leave to give you subpense. I know that they are not Government officers, and therefore I decline to give you subpense."

I say that this is a great outrage; that it is a foul spot.

> Mr. Covode. I hope my colleague will give the names of one or two of them.
>
> Mr. Winslow. I have just stated, in my colleague's hearing, that I do not know their names, and therefore spoke with some hesitation. But I rather think Mr. Echnabel is not a Government officer. My colleague will endeavour to get over that by saying that he would investigate no charge except against a Government officer; but it will be observed, from the reading of the record, that he is willing that I shall summon certain witnesses of the second lot, provided I tell him they are officers of the Government. Mr. Schnabel is not an officer of the Government; and I have no doubt that twenty or thirty other witnesses, not Government officer. Mr. Train. No, sir; I said that, if these witnesses were summoned now, we should have to detain them here for a very long time, or else break off the investigation where we now are, for the purpose of going into this other matter.
>
> Mr. Winslow. I tannounts, then, to closing the door bel is not an officer of the Government; and I have no doubt that twenty or thirty other witnesses, not Government officers, have been examined. Indeed, a gentleman has been examined to-day, who is not only not an officer of the Government to these eramined to-day, who is not only not an officer of the Government, but who sought to get an office, but did not succeed. If I were permitted to read an extract from the minority report of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, with regard to the President's protest. I think the House and the country would declare that the whole matter was perfectly rotten. In arguing on the propriety of such an investigation as this, the gentleman from Alabama says that the witnesses would be merely disappointed office-seekers—men bankrupt in character and bankrupt in purse, seeking an opportunity to vent their spleen against all those persons about the Administration with whom they are dissatisfied. Such has proyed to be the fact. The witnesses before the committee have been, with very few exceptions, either persons who have been turned out of office for malteasance, or persons who sought to get into office and could not; adventurers, speculators, strikers, and confidence men; and about a number of them I

to get into office and could not; adventurers, speculators, strikers, and confidence men; and about a number of them I might say, with as much truth as Falstaff said of his regiment, that there was not a whole shirt and a half among the whole forty of them.

Mr. Speaker, I am admonished by the feeble state of my health that I have been doing myself injustice to say even this much; but I could not permit myself, in justice to the persons with whom I am acting, to say less. I think that my application for these witnesses sbould be granted. The persons who vote to refuse it will, I think, brand themselves throughout the country with some degree of suspicion as having gone into the matter not with a pure purpose to expose corruption, but wreak their spleen and vengeance on the Administration. I move, therefore, that the speaker be instructed to issue his subpona for the witnesses named in

the record.

Mr. Covode. It is proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should give an explanation of this matter as to how it was that we came to turn our attention exclusively to officers of the Government. In the early stages of this investigation the case of Mr. Schell and the New York hotel contributions was brought before the committee. Mr. Schell declined to answer on the ground that there were private contributions to swer, on the ground that there were private contributions to that fund—the contributions of private citizens, who had no connection with the Government. The case was reported to

the money was derived, and report the names of the parties implicated; and, for the purposes aforesaid, said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to dividuals not connected with the Government, the House dividuals not connected with the resolution, and thereby, as Mr. Winslow. Now it will be seen that the resolution is a road one, attacking nobody, neither the Administration the committee inferred, instructed us that we were not to meddle with the affairs of private individuals, but to investigate the conduct only of men connected with the Government. From that day to this, so far as it could be avoided no investigation has been made into the conduct of any citizen of the Republic, unless he was in some form connected with the Government.

Now, with these remarks, I have the honor to submit that

Mr. Winslow obtained the floor. Mr. Sherman. I desired to submit a motion to lay the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina on the table.

Mr. Winslow. I believe I have the floor. I think my friend from Massachusetts, to whose courteous bearing and de-meanor in the committee I bear cheerful testimony, bas fal-

Augustus Scheil was asked, as divers witnesses have been large majority of the republican party were ashamed of that action on the part of their representatives on the committee, is, I think, indisputably true, both by the declarations of the republican press throughout the country—including the leading press throughout the country—including the leading press, the organ of the party, (I speak of the N York Tribune,)—and by the quasi-opposition to their views involved in the motion made by the gentleman from Penn sylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] of high standing upon the other side, that that affair of Augustus Schell should be recommit-ted to the committee. In my report to the House, in submitting my views upon the impropriety of asking those questions, I took occasion to say what I thought were the powupon that inquiry, an impeachment against some officer of the Government; or when the question involves the tenure by which any member holds his seat here; or when it is necessary to found some legislative action, and the House desires information, to enable it to act properly. Whenever a case falls within either of those three categories, I argued in that report that the House has a perfect and undoubted right to ask questions, no matter how near they might touch the private interests or the private conduct, or even the private property of individuals.

upon the fame of the republican party which all the waters of the ocean cannot cleause. Gentlemen upon the other

subpoenas for these witnesses; and it is now June, and these witnesses have not been summoned. The gentleman replies that there is no money with which to summon them. I asked for no money. It is sufficient for me to get subpoenas, and let the witnesses come if they will. I have yet to learn that witnesses can ask for money before they can be considered to extend

fused to come. Mr. Winslow. I think they are bound to come—bound to obey the mandate of the House.

Mr. Covede. I state that witnesses have refused to come

without pay.

Mr. Winslow. Not one of these witnesses have refused to Mr. Winslow. Not one of these witnesses have refused to come, because no subpænas have been issued.

Now, sir, let us see how the case stands? The application is to the chairman to issue subpænas. That applicacation is based upon a letter in my possession from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, one who is said to be respectable, and who took the opportunity to tell me that he had already written to the chairman of our committee on the subject before he wrote to me; and that letter, among the multitude of letters, anonymous and otherwise, in the hands of the chairman, has never yet, to this day, been produced before the committee.

chairman, has never yet, to this day, been produced before
the committee.

Mr. Covode. Mr. Speaker I have never refused to summon any witness who was in the city whom the gentleman
from North Carolina desired to have summoned. But I have
declined, on his request, to summon thirty or forty witnesses
from abroad, of whom we know nothing, at a cost of from
five to ten thousand dollars to the Government. I have
brought every witness my colleague on the committee has
requested, who is in any way connected with the Government.

Mr. Covode. I do not like to interfere with my friend rom North Carolina, but I wish to say that, in many instances. I have summoned witnesses I have not mention committee, for the reason that if I did, we should not get them. There have been instances in which, when I have mentioned the names of the witnesses I proposed to subpe-na, it has gone into the newspapers; and when the officer has come to look for them, they have gone out of the way. We should never get our witnesses if we were to pursue the course which the gentleman suggests. I have received dozens of letters giving the names of witnesses, whose names would get into the newspapers, and who were not to be found when sent for I could give the names of others, and among them quite a number of important witnesses who have utterly refused to obey the subpœna, and yet we have not enforced any process against them, because we Now, with those remarks, I have the nonor to submit that the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina is out of order; and although I do not make the point. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Fherman,] who desires to make a motion with regard to it.

Mr. Window obtained the floor

this thing.

Mr. Winslow. Now, Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention of the House and the country to the chairman of the Covode committee, the gentleman in whose hands has been intrusted the investigation of these important matters, who not only summons witnesses upon his own authority, without consulting the committee, but who gets up here and volunteers to tell you about witnesses perjuring themselves, pending the investigation and before its determination. I ask the gentleman from Indiana why he does not rise now and object to the disclosure of what has taken place in committee.

One other observation : aid I wanted these subportant for the purpose of defending my political friends from charges brought against them, and for the purpose of ventilating these frauds in elections, which the House charged us to inquire into, and these witnesses are peculiarly important in a case like this, where the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Covode,] is like a drag net, to catch whatever fish be can, in every filthy pool throughout the country, for the purpose of connecting the President of the United States with these corruptions, and when, in aid of that drag-net concern, all sort of things have been resorted to. Even a senator of the United States has been brought up and sworn, and asked if he had not had a private conversation with the President upon the subject; and even the President's constitutional advisers with whom he should consult upon all important matters, have been brought up.— They have thrown their lines sometimes in pleasant places, and sometimes in foul and corrupt places. Persons standing in confidential relations to the President, and persons professedly hostile to him, had questions put to them for the purpose of fishing out something to bear upon this case, and

The chairman in his remarks vesterday, said there had been given before the committee testimony sufficient to damn any Administration. Sir, the testimony in regard to the Post Office blanks is before you. You have had an elaborate report of the testimony made by two committees of this House and one in the Senate. It will be a subject to comhave never been summoned. I am informed, upon information said to be reliable—and not by an anonymous letter—that large sums of money were expended by Mr. Scranton, that large sums of money were expended by Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and by his friends, in his district, to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to the present House. I have selected from a list of witnesses, comprising some thirty selected from a list of witnesses, comprising some thirty.

serior us, we have no cause to inquire how it got there, but have to act upon it as it is

Now, sir, what is the question on which we are called to act. This famous committee, raised on motion of the general teman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Covode.] has been engaged the end of the country. As I understand, not one witness has been as moment to explain or rebut that testimony.

Mr. Covode. Oh, yes; a good many.

Mr. Covode. Oh, yes; a good many.

Mr. Govode. Oh, yes; a good many.

Mr. Govode. Oh, yes; a good many.

Mr. Govode. Oh, yes; a good many.

Mr. Bocock. I state it, as my understanding of the matter, that this committee has been engaged weeks and mouths in attempting to convict and criminate the Saministration, and the gentiemen on the committee who wish for fair play have been compelled to come to the House and ask it to compare the committee to allow them as chance to bring forward robutting testimony. Now, sir, see how the matter appears. Here we are writing to convict and criminate the Saministration, and the gentiemen on the committee who wish for fair play have been compelled to come to the House and ask it to compare the conting to t

despatch of business!

Mr. Covode. Will the gentleman from Virginia allow me to correct him in one mistake? He stated that there were no witnesses brought before the committee to rebut the testimony, I will say that there have been a number, among them the Attorney General. The Attorney General was be-

fore the committee this very day.

Mr. Bocock. Who summoned him; and for what?

Mr. Covode. We have allowed my worthy colleague [Mr. Winslow] to invite witnesses to come whenever he thought

Mr. Bocock. I understand from your worthy colleague that all the witnesses have been summoned by you, and with a view to find out something against the Administration; that you have been prying into the secrets of Cabinet councils and into private conversations with the President; and that all that your worthy colleague had the power to do was to cross-examine your witnesses.

Mr. Covode. My colleague will tell you that we allowed

him to subpens witnesses.

Mr. Winslow. I do not know any witnesses that I brought except Mr. Horace F. Clark, who did me the favor to come here without subpens, and he came because he had been

Stengrapher of Select Committee.

Washington, May 31, 1860.

Washington, Ma

been done or any corruption practiced. It was a case pe-culiarly requiring some sponsor. We, on the contrary, called upon him to state whether he had any such good rea-

Put the gentleman from Ohio tells us now that, if any-body on this side of the House will get up and say that he has good reason to believe that Mr. Scranton, or anybody else, has been elected improperly, he will vote us a commit-tee. Yes, sir; these Covode resolutions, to inquire into everything; to sweep the whole face of the earth with dragnets; to question every sort of witness that may be brought before the committee; unsuccessful bidders for contracts; disappointed office-seekers; bitter political adversaries; disappointed office-seekers; bitter political adversaries; those that have been piqued by fancied inattention of any sort; every person with fancy to imagine or malignity to invent anything against the Administration—these resolutions were passed without any vouchers for the probable truth of a single charge set forth in them.—But when it is proposed to look into the actings and doings of men on their side, then they want some responsible man to get up and say that he has good reason to sponsible man to get up and say that he has good reason to believe the charges. They will then give us a new commitbelieve the charges. They will then give us a new committee. Why have a new committee, when this very committee has a right to inquire into this whole subject? The
resolutions under which the committee was appointed do
not say that the committee shall examine into the use of
money in the presidential election, or by democrats alone.
The last resolution gives to the committee the right to examine into the use of money in all elections, and by any and
amount of the use of money in all elections, and by any and
amount of the use of money in all elections, and by any and
their leaders—oh! they were as calm and collected as
their purpose and determination were fixed, and I cannot resist the belief that that purpose and determination
was to break up the Democratic party, with the hope
and belief that it would culminate in a dissolution of the
Union. They went to the Convention to have a slave everybody—members of Congress as well as members of the Executive Departments. But most of the members of Congress from that State are of the other party, and therefore it would perhaps be well, in the opinion of those gen-tlemen, to restrict the operations of this resolution to mem-bers of the executive; and so now when within two weeks bers of the executive; and so now when within two weeks of the end of the session, upon suggestion made, we wish to look into the case of members of Congress on their side, they require a responsible voucher for the probable truth of the charge, and then they will organize a new committee for this investigation. Here is the fairness with which we are treated! Let it go before the country. This Covode committee will be up again and again. We expect to meet it at every turn. Come when it will, I am sure it will come in a most questionable shape: and we will question it most

in a most questionable shape; and we will question it most strictly and closely.

I think, myself—I humbly submit it—that the very best thing the gentleman from Pennsylvania could do, under all the circumstances, would be to ask the House to discharge him and his committee. I know he has a difficult path to pursue. It could not, under the circumstances, be otherwise. He has gone out on a crussde against character and reputation. has gone out on a crusade against character and reputation; and whenever a man enters on such a crusade as he has now We do not stand here to represent the Administration spe-

Specch of Col. Lotte W. Humphrey, at Richlands. FELLOW-CITIZENS :- Some anxiety has been manifested since my return home to hear what I could have to say in regard to the adjournment of the national Demo-cratic convention at Charleston without making a nomination. To say plainly what I feel, would be that I have very little inclination to speak upon that subject; but occupying the position of a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in the Senate, and also a member of the frages for a seat in the Senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and also a member of the server in the senate, and then for server in the senate, and then for server in the senate, and then server in the senate, and then server in the senate, and the senate in the senate, and the senate in the senate in

a majority because many of the delegates from these States remained—disapproving the action of the Convention in refusing to adopt a certain proposition, search and it may be asked why hold out against this majoriaction of the committees, that is another matter about which I need not speak. This information is before us. Being before us, we have no cause to inquire how it got there, but have to act upon it as it is

States sustain these seceders in the course they have purpose they have pur

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancy,) under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' who, keeping up their old party relations, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to

suggest merely.
In haste, yours, &c.,
W. L. YANCY.

To Jas. S. Slaughter, Esq. Now, fellow citizens, I have no confidence in that

Democrat, whatever may be his protestations, who would speak of his own party as "a great and hungry swarm of flies." I should most deeply distrust the fidelity to the South and to the Union of that man who could coolly plan a movement to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." And for his services in "clear-ing out the Augean stable." who knows but what he may expect that share which was promised to Hercu-

may expect that share which was promised to Hercules? To my mind it smacks of

"Treason, stratagem and spoils."

I have no sympathy whatever with any movement the object of which is to array one section of our country against the other. I claim to be one of the people who feel an interest in the prosperity of the country, and who deprecate any attempt to destroy the Union, come from whatever quarter it may. We all have an interest in this matter; we are all to be affected more or less if a dissolution of the Union be brought about; it will reach and affect every man's home; the most of us are interested directly in land and negro property, the value of both of which, in this region of the country, had been enhanced within the last lew years at least twenty-five per cent., and up to the meeting of the Charleston Convention were that much higher than they have ever been since the formation of the government. Ought we not since the formation of the government. Ought we not to be satisfied in doing so well? Were we not more prosperous and happy than at any former period of our history? Should we not be satisfied with that government under which we live in its onward march to great-

so readily yields; it did not proceed because I am wanting in a zealous regard for the henor of the South; nor because I am wanting in love and devotion to North Carolina. Far from it: so far from it, there is no one who hears me, there is no one upon the face of the green earth, who has no more capacity than I, that loves his country more than I do; and in that degree with which I am bound by birth and education to North-Carolina; in that degree with which I honor the position the South has always maintained; in that degree which I love and venerate the union of these States; in that same degree do I feel an interest and solicitude for the success of the Democratic party in the next election, because, with the success of that party, in my opinion, depends the consti-tution of equal rights under the Constitution, and of good faith between the States.

Accustomed as I have been to look forward to the nesses, I was ready to subpens them. I have told the general country: and I can arrive at it otherwise only by circumlos from Alabama, about whom a friend of mine, gentleman, over and over again, and told him this morning, that I was ready to subpens them. I have told the general from Alabama, about whom a friend of mine, gentleman, over and over again, and told him this morning, that I was ready to send for any reasonable number of witnessed in the papers about this Covode committee, he serious is asked my friend what sort of a thing a "Covode" was flaw that the second read that the second resolution under which the flouse had under investigation. I suppose, therefore, that I shall be excused if I term the committee. I how ask that the second resolution under which this committee was raised be read. The Clerk read the resolution ander which this committee was raised be read. The Clerk read the resolution ander which this committee was raised be read. The Clerk read the resolution sate follows:

"Resolved further. That as the President, in his letter to the morning that the exceeding of the follows:

"Resolved further. That as the President, in his letter to the amounts of which the employment of the 25th of November, 185s, speaks of 'the employment's the amounts of which the employment when the second resolution under which the employment will get up here and any other sections, said committee shall inquire the construction of the amounts on when the employment of the amounts of which the employment of the amounts on when the committee is acting the morning that the section of the 25th of November of the section great Democratic party of the Union as the only hope son to believe that Mr. Scranton was improperly elected, he will give us a committee. Indeed, sir! Then he admits that he has done wrong. He cries peccavi! When the gentleman from Pennsylvania came with his drag-net resolution, he did not pretend to say that he vouched for one word of the sweeping assertion. He did not pretend to say that he had any good reason to believe that any wrong had been done or any convention preticed. vention must adopt a platform and make a nomination to suit their own peculiar views, or they would come out and have nothing to do with it. Now, I had thought the very object of the great gatherings of the Democracy in National Convention was for the purpose son, and he was mm; he said nothing. Yes, either then or subsequently, he said the President had, in a letter, complained about the use of money, and he wished to see which side had used the money—that is to say, he wished to prove that the party opposed to himself [Mr. Covode] had used money, and if he could not prove that, he did not want to will have nothing; they will rule or ruin; the Convention must obey them, or they would break up the Con-

Their demand for a slave code was rejected, which was the signal for retiring, and their chairman arose and announced it. Others followed. A dead silence reigned throughout that vast Convention as these seceders retired from the hall. It was a sad scene to look upon! A strong and powerful thrust had been made at the great head of the nation, and for the first time in my life did I feel that the Union was in danger!

Very many of the delegates who left us as I have said have no doubt were actuated by noble purposes; they were suffering the most intense excitement occasioned by the repeated inflammatory appeals which had been made to them night after night in their caucuses; but code adopted in the platform; they were determined to secede if it were not adopted; they knew it would not be adopted; then why go into the Convention but for the purpose of its embarrassment? They knew that this question of Congressional non-intervention had been long since settled; that the people had acquiesced in that settlement for nearly ten years.

NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY was the basis of the compromise of 1850; afterwards affirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in their national conventions. and ratified by the people in the election of President Pierce. It was re-affirmed in the Cincinnati platform : sanctioned by the Democratic party in the States; and ratified again by the people in the election of President Buchanan. This settlement having been so long acquiesced in, what new danger to the South required that it should be disturbed? What great crisis was at hand? engaged in, he must take the chances. In other words, he must run the gauntlet. He may decline my advice and resolve to go on. If so, we tell him plainly where we stand. We do not stand here to represent the Administration and Worth-Carolina remained; and that is ase ample to the world that the se convention was not demanded by the South for the preservation of our rights or the vindication of our honor. country.

I call the previous question.

Mr. Sherman. I move that the whole subject be laid on the table, renewing, at the same time, the offer I made be
force with a table and the force of the whole subject be laid on the table, renewing, at the same time, the offer I made be
force with a table act justice is done to all the force of the wind that the whole subject be laid on the table, renewing, at the same time, the offer I made be
force with a table act justice is done to all the force of the force of the wind that the windication of our figure of the windication were unavailing, and the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore the 18th of June, giving time for reflection and consultation, and hoping that the States, whose del-egates seceded would commission others to meet us in

In balloting for the nomination, North-Carolina, with adjourned convention, perhaps I have no right to with- for, perhaps, twenty-five ballots, but he at no time rehold whatever sentiments I may entertain.

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to report which he comes, if one section has claims over another, harmony in our deliberations while at Charleston. They the west never having had a Democratic President, was, were very far from being harmonious. A majority of perhaps, entitled to the nomination; but the Little Giant the delegates from eight of the Southern States—I say ceded from the convention; and if the people of their ty? A great many would not so have held out—per-States sustain these seceders in the course they have pur-

The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we would do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton faithful friend and ally of States Rights Democracy? Do they remember that he was the friend and cy? Do they remember that he was the friend and advocate of the annexation of Texas, by which three bundred thousand square miles of slave territory was bundred thousand square miles of slave territory was added to the South? Do they remember his advocacy of the compromise of 1850? Have they forgotten the fierce opposition which he encountered from his own people for his advocating the passage of the fugitive slave law? Have they quite forgotten the great and noble triumph of Judge Douglas over an infuriated mob of four thousand people at Chicago, when he so bravely stood up and defended the rights of the South? The recollection of all these services which he had rendered his collection of all these services which he had rendered his party and his country came first to my memory, when from the piazza of the Charleston Hotel 1 heard his name defamed by distinguished gentlemen; and in some allusion to the star spangled banner, voices from the crowded street below came back in response, denouncing our noble flag and Stephen A. Douglas!

"Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason!" Aye, fellow-citizens, it was an honor great, an honor nfinitely great, that the crowd which denounced the American flag should denounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas!

But the Convention adjourned, and ample time has been given for cool and calm deliberation, and I hope and trust that re-union will be effected at Baltimore, and that harmony will pervade our councils there. The question is now seriously presented to the people of the South, whether they desire union or disunion! Yes, fellow-citizens, the question now presented to you is, whether, under the circumstances, you are for union or disunion! whether the country and Constitution which Washington has bequeathed, and which have been perpetuated and transmitted by Jefferson and Jackson, shall be transmitted to bless and make glad your children; or will you follow in the lead of that man who would accomplish its destruction!

I am still for the Constitution—still for that Union which has been cemented by the blood of our fathers!

"This our maxim, this our piety,
And God and nature say 'tis just."

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES .- St. Johns, N. F., greatly damaged by fires in the woods, which has caused some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European Oxford.

MESSES. EDITORS :- The candidates for Governor addressed one of the most intelligent and attentive audiences at this place, to-day, that I ever saw listen to any political discussion. Gov. Ellis opened the discussion at half-past 11 o'clock, a. m., and enchained the assemblage for an hour and a half, with such sound, logical and argumentative speech, as to receive commendation from the most violent of his opponents. His manner was plain, but attractive, his voice, though feeble, was clear and distinct, and his arguments were presented in such a manner as to persuade and convince the most violent—in one word, his effort was noble, high-toned, and statesmanlike, and greatly excelled the anticipations of his most sanguine friends.

He thanked the people for the support they had given him heretofore, and congratulated them upon the present prosperous condition of the State, and especially upon the satisfactory manner in which the present system of public schools operated. He came not before them now as a seeker of office; no, he was before them as the humble representative of the Democratic party, and as such would attempt to discuss an issue which had been forced upon the people uncalled and unasked, by the opposition party of This State. The Opposition Convention, which met in Raleigh in February last, proposed to strike out a certain clause of the Constitution. What was that clause? How came it there? By what authority was this—to the opposition party—odious restriction there? And what good did it do, any way? It was a clause for the protection of slave property. a compromise between the cast and west, passed in solemn convention by such deliberate, wise and patriotic heads, as a Gaston, a Macon, a Daniel, and other names within themselves a sufficient argument for its necessity. A western man had introduced a feature into the Convention which was nearly the same as the present clause in the Constitution, and went on to show by numerous arguments, that it was a solemn compromise, entered into and agreed on by all sides, as a protection to slave property, and to prevent all bickering and strife hereafter. The Opposition convention desired such a change as would tax all property alike. No man was more in favor of equal taxation than he was. He here read figures from the Comptroller's report, to show that slave property bore its proportion of tax. Slave property now paid State tax to the amount of one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, county tax \$248,000, white poll about 57,000 now about 25,000, of this was paid by slaveholding voters, which would leave about eighty thousand voters, that paid about \$26,000 tax; and slave property paid about 300,000, and had only twenty-five thousand votes. He cited this proportion of the tax, and did not the facts and figures show it. There was now about \$800,000,-000 worth of property in N. C., and of this about \$180,000,000, was slave property not one fourth. Now adopt the ad valorem system, and there would not be as much tax upon the slave property as there is now. So where was the surplus to come from? From the necessaries that were now exempt.

Whenever the Legislature desired to make an appropriation, they looked around to see what they must tax. and if they saw that they had to increase the poll tax. they would stop and go no further. This clause was then a protection, it was a check, and a restraint, to unwise legislation, and it was to the benefit of every one to keep it there. If you altered the Constitution, how would you meet the Abolitionists? for our Constitution protected slave property as did that of the U.S., and if we altered ours, could not the Abolitionists, upon the very same ground, alter that of the U.S.? And where, then, would be the representation of our slave-property in Congress, which we had now. Let it be changed and N. C., would loose these representatives in Con-

He here showed that the law of Tennessee excepted certain slaves from taxation in the same manner as ours, and that Arkansas, Mississippi, and other southern States exempted them from taxation at certain ages .-He said the slave poll in Granville paid fifteen cents for the poor, a charity which neither the slave nor the slave owner would ever realize, and if you would tax the you would run them from the State, and the tax would the Poolites seem to be standing off cogitating. be lost. They also paid ten cents for the education the poor, run them off, and who would then supply this charity? They paid fifty-five cents for county purposes which they never incurred; run them off, and their tax is forever lost. They also paid six cents for the insane —another charity which they never enjoyed. When the Constitution is altered, and slaves are taxed ad libatum, where is your guaranty that the State debt will not be increased,—where is your protection? It certainly would be increased. Slave property would be taxed higher, run out of the State, and the tax it now pays be forever lost. This provision was then a check, and if it was, then keep it there. He here read several extracts, to show that Abolitionists would and were making capital of this discussion, and read a most conclusive argument, purporting to be from the "Standard," but on again examining it, found it was the "Register." The Black Republican convention, which met at Wheeling a few days since, to appoint delegates to Chicago, adopted the very same doctrine as the Opposition Convention in N. C. He did not impute them with Black Republicanism, but was it not a bad sign, to see them adopting the very same ground. He read an extract from the 'Petersburg Intelligencer,' stating that that paper would not be surprised if the "irrepressible conflict" should soon begin in Virginia, on the subject of ad valorem. He offered these things to show the tendency of the discussion of these subjects .-Slaves could be run off at any time, and would be where they were profitable, but, land was firm and fixed, and was mortgaged for the State debt and it was therefore impossible to shun the responsibility.-Did not every bank charter protect its stockholders from excessive taxation? Most assuredly they did, his competitor at least thought so, for he voted for several during the last Legislature. Slave property needed protection—it was the object of Constitutions to protect the minority-slavery was weak, and it was the advice of the great Madison, that whenever, any species of property was liable to be attacked, that property should be protected. He was neither in favor of taxing little neggroes, nor old negroes, nor horses, and a farmer's utensile one yielded nothing, and the other was a necessary.

Here he read the Opposition platform on ad valorem, and extracts from the different ad valorem papers, and showed in what a different and ridiculous position each paper stood—that every politician had his own peculiar view, and it seemed his competitor the most peculiar of all, for he had never been able to get him to say how far and no farther he would go. Read from the proceedings of the Opposion Convention, showing how flatly and unceremoniously the amendment of Mr. Turner, to exempt such things as tin cups, etc., was voted down, and the un deniable stand the Convention then took on ad valorem He said in his first speech at Gatesville, and that was his position now; that land tax could and ought to be reduced. The luxuries of the State now paid about \$70,000 tax; adopt ad valorem, and this amount was lost; where was this to come from? who would have this to pay? The land holder. It was necessary for the common good of society, thus to check luxuries, which tended to dissipa-tion; and protect necessaries which upheld and sustained society. Was it right, was it just, was it equal, to tax luxuries and necessaries the same? \$10,000 worth of foreign liquors now paid into the treasury \$100 tax; the same worth of sugar \$5; the one tended to dissipate and corrupt the morals of society, and was purchased with the abundance of the rich. The other was an ac-

that clause struck from the revenue bill.

tual necessity for the sustenance of mankind, purchased

by the sweat of the brow and toil at the handle of the

was surprised that his competitor did not move to have

against ad valorem, again and again, which was a great deal better than this federal basis. His raspings here were perfectly severe, and Mr. Pool's eyes would squint as he turned his ear to the Governor. He here took up the proposition of a convention, and proved conclusively that no two sections were in favor of the same kind o convention, and as things now stood, the Opposition party were not only arraying one class against another but were also arraying section against section, by agi-tating a question which no too of them has the same idea about, and Mr. Pool was the boasted leader of that party. The Governor then referred to the Baltimore Convention which would assemble in June, and his time having expired took his seat.

Mr. Pool then arose to reply, and from what we had heard of him we expected a logical and argumentative speech, but his speech was composed of long declamation, humorous appeals, and cant expressions. We

up with goose eggs; and thus we never could get an arup with goose eggs; and thus we never could get an argument, and will have to be satisfied with simply stating his position. He said his competitor had charged him with arraying one class against another, but that he, himself was fresh from a contest of that sort.

His proposition was this, the Constitution now taxed slaves as persons, and he proposed to tax them as property. This was the only government that made the poor man

ty. This was the only government that made the poor man a shield to the most valuable property. The clause in the opposition platform protected the native products, but the Democratic platform taxed everything except negroes. There was now about \$700,000,000 worth of property in the State, except \$100,000,000, and tax the \$600,000,000 ten cents on the dollar and a sufficient amount of revenue will be raised.

Talk about protection, was it just and right the man who owns \$1500 worth of slaves should pay only eighty cents, and the owner of \$1500 worth of land three dollars. He was in favor of equality, and when the cry of equality was raised at the ballot box, he was in favor of t, and now he was in favor of equality at the tax box. He was in favor of protection, all alike but in the name of Heaven do not protect slaves at the expense of the poor white man.

By ad valorem slave tax would only be increased three cents on the \$100, and if this was to drive them from the State in the name of common sense let them go. It had been charged upon him through the highways and hedges that he was in favor of taxing horses, tin cups, goose eggs, &c., it was an infamous slander.— He here catecised Gov. Ellis, which resulted in considerable laughter at Mr. Pool's expense. He said he was in favor of taxing the private billiard tables worth \$600 the same as \$600 worth of land. Land yielded something and the billiard table nothing. Here you could see the frown of contempt rise upon the countenance of the tiller of the soil. He did not care to go into details, and did not to the last discuss the practicability of ad

Every Southern State except N. C. taxed slaves as roperty and that was strong enough ground for him.-He here made excuse for the conversion of Mr. Ferabee, Uncle Syme, and others over to ad valorem in one night, but the excuse was about as good as his own for voting against ad valorem in the last legislature, and only caused a sneer. He asked, would they have been fools enough to have adopted the amendment of Mr. Turner exempting tin cups, &c? He hoped no one thought so. As regards the Convention he did not care whether it was open or not. He wanted the people to ask him questions on any and every subject, he stood ready to answer them. He advocated a great principle, and he did not ask them to vote for him, a mere man; no, he wanted them to vote for ad valorem because it was a great principle. He then referred to the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, calling aloud in thundering tones, the names of Bell and Crittenden, again and again, causing the crowd to roar with laughter, but seeing his mistake said Bell and Everett. He did not care for a platform, the name of Bell was enough; forgetting that five minutes before he called upon the people to vote for principles not men. Here his time expired.

Gov. Ellis's reply was undoubtedly one of the most withering, scorching, and annihilating replies I ever heard, and the oldest men present expressed the same opinion. There was such a continuous laughing and applause that it was impossible for me to retain my seat; suffice it to say he referred to Andrew Jackson's opinion of John Bell, and of Mr. Badger's proving him in the Senate of the U.S. a political liar, also showed some curious looking documents, which Mr. Pool, said were Know-Nothing documents, and referred to M. Pool's Know-Nothingism in such a witty and sarcastic manner, as to make me sorry for M. P., and closed by leaving

the assemblage in a most pleasant state of excitement.

Mr. P again replied, and made some humorous expresions which pleased all, and endeavored to excuse himself of his dark lantern relations by attacking Gov. Ellis. He quoted Mr. Holden again in favor of ad valorem, and dwelt upon the name of John Bell, as being sufficent for him. He said he would trust McLean, that devoted abolitionist as soon as he would Douglas.

The discussion closed, after having an attentive hearing for over four hours. The Democracy is jubilant, slave that was unprofitable, the consequence was, that and are glorying over Gov. Eillis' decided victory, while This I think is a pretty correct report of th point taken.

THE OTHER SIDE.—There are always two sides to question, but European affairs, as they appear in the English journals and are copied by the American press, seem to have but one side. If, for example, it becomes the interest of England to excite insurrection in any part of the world, that she may step in and take possession, the uniform practice is for her newspapers to black-ball industriously the character of the ruling Government, so as to manufacture a public opinion which will sustain her interposition in the cause of justice and right. The American newspapers in general follow the bellweather of the London Times with the most charming unanimity. The testimony of the Times, and other London journals, in regard to Neopolitan affairs may all be true, though no one in the Southern States of America pretends to believe a word the same witnesses say when they speak of American institutions. Strangely enough however, it is all Gospel when they come to abuse Governments against which they have a grudge in the Old World. At any rate, so momentous is the tide of denunciation, that the public will pardon the N. Y. Daily News for occasionally producing an agreeable ripple by throwing such obstructions in the stream as follows:

"We deem-nay we know Victor Emanuel to be a brazen-hearted despot, who prates of Liberty while he practices tyranny. We have never had faith in the public virtue of a man who is privately vicious. A more consummate traitor to all the sacred bonds of chaste soeety does not live than is this very King of Sardinia. Such a thing as patriotism he only knows in the abstract. He has the brute bravery of a prize-fighting Savers without his soul-valor. He is just the sort of thing to use and be used by such a man as Louis Napo-leon. He could as readily sell his infant daughter to the embraces of an aged roue as he could sell the independence of Savoy and Nice for a 'consideration' which touched his interest and avoided any practice of conscience he may be found possessed of.

"It may be bold in us, considering the 'unpopularity here of the King of Naples, and his rule in Sicily, to de clare ourselves his friend; but we do so, and under all circumstances we dare do so. It is our way to stem the torrent of invective, and brunt the flood of malice. We prefer to stand alone with the much abused-all more proudly do we prefer it, if he is most wrongfully -than to glide down the stream of slander and scoff. This is proving our Democratic valor. And wherefore should we not give our support and sympathy to Francisco of Naples? Is it because he is a Bourbon? Is it because a Napoleon needs to put a Murat on his throne? Is it because Great Britain wants the noblest island in the Mediterranean? On the contrary, these should be reasons why our side were with the gallant youth who rules over the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
What is it he has done? His life has been pure and noble. There are around him no traits of scoundrelism like those which blacken the career of Napoleon. There are around him no shreds of the debauchee and libertine. such as hang heavily on the course of the King of Sardinia. He is now in the twenty-fifth year of his age, married, of placid, of most pious inclinations—and most spotless personal character. What, then, makes him unpopular? We deny that he is, except in so far as all men are who become obnoxious to a powerful and in-triguing dynasty. By her gold and intrigue and for her interests, England can do, and has for a long time been doing, her utmost to create disaffection in Sicily. She covets the island. It is of the utmost consequence to plough. Was it just, was it fair, to make them pay her ascendancy. Just so it is with France, and just so the same per cent. He would leave them to answer at with Sardinia as the puppet of France. The liberty of the polls. He was opposed to taxing mechanics, and he the Neapolitans is as great, as well marked and as well secured as that of the Frenchman or Sardinian."

This is plain and strong talk, and has at all events the There was no analogy between the Democratic ad valorem of 1846, and that of the Opposition now; that excepted and discriminated—this was out and out horizontal.

But his Comptitor was so inexperienced and short sighted during the last Legislature as to have voted against ad valorem, again and again, which was a great line, who has been between the state and there was no analogy between the Democratic ad valorem and strong talk, and has at all events the merit of being free from the stale and stereotyped views of the London press and their New York copyists. At the same time, we are glad to see that the News does justice to Garibaldi, whom it regards as a gallant and honest, but mistaken man. Garibaldi is a splendid fellow, a genuine hero, a man of noble, enthusiastic, confidagainst ad valorem, again and strong talk, and has at all events the merit of being free from the stale and stereotyped views of the London press and their New York copyists. At the same time, we are glad to see that the News does justice to Garibaldi, whom it regards as a gallant and honest, but mistaken man. Garibaldi is a splendid fellow, a genuine hero, a man of noble, enthusiastic, confidagainst ad valorem, again and strong talk, and has at all events the merit of being free from the stale and stereotyped views of the London press and their New York copyists. At the same time, we are glad to see that the News does justice to Garibaldi, whom it regards as a gallant and honest, but mistaken man. ing nature, who has been betrayed more than once by Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. We fear that Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. We lear that it is his destiny to be betrayed to the bitter end; for this world, especially the older and more rotten portions of it, is not a promising place for single-minded individuals.

Richmond Dispatch.

A Senator of Metal-Bell. A Shining Senator-Bright. A Verdant Senator-Green. A Greasy Senator—Chandler.

A Debilious Senator—Wigfall. A Lazy Senator-Doolittle. Healthy Senator—Hale. A Grave Senator—Toombs.
A Boyal Senator—King. A Muddy Senator-Clay.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers,
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
Let them give life to your loneliest hours.
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom;
Make your own world—one that never sorrowed—
Of music, and sunshine, and glad summer air,
A HOME WORLD, whose forehead care never has furrewed,
And whose cheek of bright beauty shall always be fair. And whose cheek of bright beauty shall always be Make your home beautiful—weave around its portal Wreaths of the jasmine, and delicate sprays Of red fruited woodbine with joy immortal, That blesses and brightens wherever it strays. Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower, Varied verbens, or sweet mignonette, Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower—Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour as your darkest day closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart;
If you can do so—oh! make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness—remember 'tis wise,
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies!

That heaven of beauty beyond the blue sales:

Make your home beautiful—sure 'tis a duty—
Call up your little ones, teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering Angel of Beauty,
Encourage their spirits with nature to talk.
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all these beautiful things. Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And Love its bright Angel with "shadewing wing."

Then shall it be when afar on life's billows
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shade of the home "weeping willows.
And sing the sweet songs which their MOTHER had sung. Rambling in Africa.

THEBES, (Upper Egypt,) Feb. 20, 1860.
The charm of the Nile atmosphere for the invalid is its freedom from dampness. Take that away from its list of attractions, and Egypt has no more to commend it to the seeker after health than most other countries of the same latitude. The early evening is often, I may say usually-all that the most glowing imagination can conceive, soft, warm, delicious; the moon (when visible) and her attendant host of heaven, put on a brilliancy which the sky of no other land can surpass, and you floa along over the sparkling bosom of the world's most celebrated river, amid a blaze of light and a luxury of climate whose charms almost intoxicate you with a sense of dreamy delight. But the night grows cooler as it advances, and the morning, without an overcoat, is positively unbearable. Until arriving here I have worn the same clothing that I am accustomed to in New York. omitting the overcoat after breakfast, and except during the middle of the day, find only occasional inconvenience. I doubt, indeed, whether there is any such thing as an escape from sudden changes of temperature. Nor indeed are the air and exercise obtained during a Nile trip unexceptionable. Strong winds are common during the day, and at such times the air is full of sand and dust. the first from the desert and the latter from the piles of sun-dried filth and garbage by which every village is

Exercise can be had on shore while the crew are

surrounded.

of the kind.

tacking, their progress at such times being from one to two miles an hour; but when a favorable wind arises, all hands, crew and passengers, must hurry on board, and when a sporting passenger is off two or three miles engaged in hunting at such times, there is often a good deal of delay and sometimes cross looks and emphatic words in Arabic from your dragoman if his engagement is by the trip. On the other hand, if you travel by the day, both crew and dragoman often unite to make it as long as possible. As to exercise, all know that to be of benefit it must be regular, and the Nile passenger will find his as regular as the wind. A good row boat is desirable above many things and when our contract was read and I heard that we were to have a "jolly boat." I Brandywine. He and his sweet Mary fell on the same reveled in anticipation of a great increase of muscular | field. strength, and of a great destruction to the flocks of geese and ducks near which our "jolly" should bear us, when the "big boat" could not spare time to deviate from her "onward and upward" course. But I wasn't very jolly when I saw that the "jolly" was a clumsy, awkward boat, with oar locks composed of a peg and a string, and occupied by chicken and pigeon coops, a goat and some straw! I don't mean to was a trick of the drag having seen something of Nile navigation, I doubt whether a decent row boat was ever built in Egypt. As to exercise on your boat, ten feet of promen about the limit. When the sun is hot, as is the case usually during four hours of each day, your deck can have no awning, because, while tacking, it increases the labor of the men and decreases the speed, and when there is wind it is in danger of being "ripped up." The invalid who is anxious for an opportunity to spend a Winter on the Nile, if he believes this account, can judge for himself as to the chances for improving his health. Others will feel, after the trip, just as most men do after building a house or "taking a wife," that their experience has amazingly fitted them for a second enterprise

But the reader must not fancy us dull or dispirited during this week of head winds. Far from it. Head winds in going up the Nile are the traveler's blessings. Then is the time for hunting and all those " long shore' pleasures which do so much to make glad the memories of a Nile trip. Game is abundant, though usually there s only one species easily taken, which is the pigeon .-They are of the kind usually domesticated in America, and in their own houses are private property, but in the fields, where they are found in thousands, they are the property of any marksman who can take them. The ew hundreds killed by foreigners, are nothing in comparison with the ratio of their increase. Their houses occupying the second story of the mud habitations of the natives, constitute, after the palm groves, the most picturesque objects of the village. Rows of water jars with their mouths just large enough for a pigeon to enter, are built in the wall, each containing one nest. Sticks are also built in the wall for the birds to rest on, and morning and evening they are covered by thousands of the feathered residents. Our table has been pretty well supplied with this sort of game. We also obtained one wild duck after a plentiful expenditure of powder and shot, though to whom the credit is due is not quite so clear, as the Major and Mr. S. both participated. We have seen myriads of geese and ducks, but usually they are very reserved in their intercourse with foreigners. Several times when the guns were unloaded they allowed our boats to approach quite near. I share my gun with Major W., on the Minnehaha, and my best chances always come when he has it, though once while cleaning it, and with both barrels full of water, we came upon a flock of geese almost near enough to see the gab-blers wink.

Our upward trip has also been diversified by a wonderful fatality among our ramrods. I had just brought down what I supposed was a hawk one alternoon, but which Achmet said was an eagle, who came swooping over the boat, near the shore, when on reloading the ramrod was so delighted that it jumped out of the barrel and leaped into the river, never, I fear, to rise again. My fellow-travelers seemed to think this a good joke, but on the next day but one Mr S. having just loaded, a worthless gull or ibis came sailing past, on whom he felt inspired to exercise his skill, and forthwith, without stopping to draw the rod from the barrel, sent it whizzing after the white-winged ærial navigator, frightening him considerably and getting nearly kicked over himself Since then, in attempting to draw a charge from his gun with Mr. T.'s rod, he pulled the screw off, leaving it in the gun, and imagining his charge to be quite small, (so small that it would not send the wad out at first,) he fired it into the floor of the boat, sending the shot in an inch and a half, until it struck a spike, while the screw went too far ever to be seen again. He bought an ironmounted ramrod at Benisoef, tull a foot too long. Mr. T.'s is now an inch too short, and I make my gun avail-

able by the aid of the Major's cane. But we had other experiences than these during this week of head winds and calms. In the cool of the day, when the sun was fast declining, but while it was verg-ing on to high noon over the frozen pavements of New York, it was pleasant to sit on the deck and feel the soft air of this summer clime, or watch the fading sunsets as they curtained the West. Egypt is poor in goods of this world and poor in scenery, but rich in the attractions of a clear atmosphere and gorgeous sun painting. There is not the variety of Italy, since clouds are rare in an Egyptian sky, but there is soft and delicate coloring, whose like few other lands can exhibit. All around the borgeous there comes a mellow sees there have been seen there comes a mellow sees the sees whose like few other lands can exhibit. All around the horizon there comes a mellow, rose-tinged haze, bordered by the deepest blue, while along the West, in the full glare of his parting light, there hangs a vail of such wondrous coloring, that it seems almost a profanation for human eyes to gaze upon it. The great feature is vermilion, but so rich are the tints of rose and peach that you feel no want of completeness in the picture.—

The river, too, at such times, when there is no wind to disturb its quiet assens to eatch a art of heavenly in

are. I cannot say that the quality is as much an as some romancing travelers affirm, or that each ive display is the grandest mortal eyes ever gamed But better need not be asked for, nor can it be upon. But better need not be asked for, nor can it be found. It is soft, warm, brilliant, gorgeon. The very desert smiles in its desolation; its border of rocks sometimes overhanging the water, puts on a cheerful glow. You lift your eyes from river to land, and from land to rock to gase upon the glory of a sky whose recurring beauty is almost as regular as the return of night. Each star wears its brightest color, and through her attendant bost the grand old moon, unlike the beauties of earth, glorious as at the dawn of creation, sails along in peer-less majorts.

On the night before the battle of Brandywine, I was sent with a message from General Greene to Count Pu-laski, a noble Polander, who took a prominent part in our struggle for freedom. He was quartered in a neat farm-house near the upper forts. After our business was finished, the count asked me to take some refreshments, and at the same time called out-" Mary, lass, Mary!

ess majesty.

In an instant a rosy-cheeked girl entered, her face beaming with joy, it would seem, at the very sound of Pulaski's voice.

"Did you call me, count?" said the maiden, timidly "How often have I told you, my little love," he said, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, "not to call me count; call me dear Pulaski. This is a republic, my little favorite; we have no counts, you know." "But you are a count, sir, when at home, and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for

"Yes, Mary, very true—I did come a long way—the reason was, I had to come. Now, can you get for this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a ong way to ride to-night." Certainly sir," and she went out of the room like

"Fine, pleasant girl," said Pulaski. " would that had the wealth I once had, I would give her a portion that would send half the youths hereabout after her sweet

Ou the morning of the 11th of September 1777, the British army advanced in full force to Chadd's ford, for the purpose of crossing Brandywine creek and bringing on an action with Washington; Sir William Howe drove Max well's division across the creek by ten o'clock

at one of the lower fords. The Hessian general Kynphausen, with a large force advanced upon the creek and uniting with Cornwallis who commanded the left wing of the army, crossed the upper fords of the river and creek. It so happened that, during the raging of the conflict, carrying orders, I passed immediately in the direction of Pulaski's quarters that I had visited the night before. Suddenly a sheet of flame burst forth : the house was on fire. Near the door-step lay Mary, her head cut open by a sabre, and her brains oozing out of the terrible wound.

I had been there but half a minute, when General Pulaski, at the head of a troop of cavalry, gallopped rapidly to the house. Never shall I forget the expression of his face, as he shouted like a demon, on seeing the inanimate form of Mary, " Who did this?"

A little boy, who had not been before noticed, who was lying amid the grass, his leg dreadfully mangled,

" Right wheel, men-charge!" And they did charge. I do not think that one man of that Hessian corps ever left the field, except to be placed in the grave. The last of Pulaski was on the battle ground of

RESCUE OF A CHILD CAPTURED BY INDIANS .- A letter from Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, dated March 16th, gives the following interesting account of the recovery from the Indians of a beautiful Mexican child, ten years of age, by Captain R. S. Ewell, first dragoons, United States army :

The Indians (Apaches) carried off two female prisoners, one a woman, whom they lanced and left for dead. and the other a little Mexican girl, ten years of age .-The child was finally given up to Capt. Ewell in exchange for some Indian prisoners, and he had the pleasure of returning her to her family. She is a remarkably interesting little thing, and very intelligent. When the exchange was made, Capt. Ewell was one bundred miles in the Indian country, with only twenty dragoons. 'The Indians approached his camp in a large body, but he met them and told them not to come in until the little girl should be given up. They had her with them, but kept her concealed. To attempt to take her by force would, of course, have been to sacrifice her. Finally the Indians decided to make the proposed exchange, came close to camp and suddenly exposed her to view. The procession as it then came in, in file, leading the little girl, struggling to conceal her emotion as the release from twenty days captivity—the wild scenery of dense forest surrounded by black, rugged mountains—the dragoons in a body, with sufficient appreciation of apparent danger and gratification at the result-the really beautiful child clinging almost convulsively to Captain Ewell, with her face showing her efforts to keep

composed—all formed a picture worthy of Wier's pencil
The length of time that we had been anxiously look ing for this child, and the new scenes through which we had passed, made such an impression that one could not help taking more than usual interest in her, and feeling acutely the fate that almost certainly awaits her if left among her Mexican people. The captivity was owing to her great wish to learn American customs having caused her to prevail on her people to allow her to visit the family of an American. She said when she saw the Indians coming she ran into the house and told Mrs. Page, who was combing her hair, and who told her it was no such thing, that she was always afraid of Indians, etc. The little girl, however, repeated that it was so, and that she was going, and it is generally believed that for the two hundred yards before she was overtaken by the Indians she made her fastest time. -The Indians caught and ate rats in their retreat, and she said they gave her the head of one, and that while a captive her diet was like theirs, almost solely "puris yerbas," or nothing but weeds. When being carried off she exhibited a presence of mind beyond her years; for, notwithstanding the Indians packed her on their heads until they got her into their own country-stopping only where there was turf-she continued to leave traces by tearing off pieces of her dress and leaving them on the road, and whenever there was an opportunity, reaching out from the path and leaving a marked impression

Heenen and Sayers will come to this country together to give sparring exhibitions. In relation to his chal-

lenge of Morrissey to fight, Heenan writes : fight him for, and I will make it ten thousand or twenty thousand dollars a side if he likes, on any day that may be named after four months' notice. I shall expect him to close with this proposition for a meeting at once, but I will add that if the sums I name are more than will suit his book, I will accommodate him for one thousand or one hundred dollars a side—yes, for one dollar or a ten cent piece! If he crawls out of this after all that he has said, why, I suppose, there is no further need of following him up, or paying any further attention to him.

OFFICIAL ADIEUS OF THE JAPANESE AWRASSADORS The farewell interview of the Japanese embassy with President Buchanan, took place at the executive man-sion at noon on Tuesday last. The interview was of the most cordial and interesting character. The Constitution save :

From the executive mansion the embasey proc to the State Department, where, after an appropriate farewell address, the venerable Secretary Case handed to them a copy of the President's letter of re-credence, and whose like lew other lands can exhibit. All around the horizon there comes a mellow, rose-tinged haze, bordered by the deepest blue, while along the West, in the full glare of his parting light, there hangs a vail of such wondrous coloring, that it seems almost a profanation for human eyes to gaze upon it. The great feature is vermilion, but so rich are the tints of rose and peach that you feel no want of completeness in the picture.—
The river, too, at such times, when there is no wind to disturb its quiet, seems to catch a sort of heavenly inspiration.

The bending sky imparts a portion of its own splendor, and the atream for miles in advance is warm with the very tints that glow on the cheek of beauty. This passes away with the twilight, and then over the river, the wheat fields the abilities and then over the river, the wheat fields the abilities and then over the river, the wheat fields the abilities and then over the river, the wheat fields the abilities and the ordered to the and support the minister of the President's letter of re-credence, and also presented twenty silver medals, of the same die as the gold, seventeen of which are to be distributed among the high officers of the embassy, and three taken to Japan to be placed at the disposal of the Tycoon. He also intimated that a large number of presents for their Tycoon would be sent to their quarters here, or forwarded to New York in season for their departure. The Secretary then presented to the ambassadors Mr. Trescot, the Assistant Secretary of State.

From the State Departments, and the ambassadors took formal leave of the different Secretaries. They afterwards made farewell visits to the Russian, British ambassadors, and the winter of the Netherlands. They also made calls

could not get the connection of Mr. Pool's speech, for he would, as I thought, commence as argument, and after making assertions, and starting to the proof he would run off into some humorous expression and wind

The President has appointed Hon. John Appleton, of the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there agree away with the twilight, and then over the river, the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there apon Madame Von Limbourg, Mrs. Slidell, Mrs. Led-potentiary of the United States, at St. Petersburg, in the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, the minister of the Netherlands. They also made calls the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, the whole of the Netherlands. They also made calls the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, the whole of the Netherlands. They also made calls the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there appears a way with the twilight, and then over the river, the whole of the Netherlands. They also made calls the wheat fields, the shining shore and the desert, there are a way with the twilight, and the river appears a way with the twilight

Without one word of comment we ask the attention of every man, woman and child capable of understanding anything, to the following. Let it be attentively read and then let the reader ask himself or herself the question,

Whither are we Driving?
"We have conversed with several gentlemen, have been present at the discussions between the candidates at Halifax and Oxford. We learn that the Governor achieved a triumph in each place. It is the opinion of one gentleman, well qualified to judge of such matters, that Mr. Pool is arguing against his own convictions of what is right, in obedience to the stern decrees of his party, and consequently he is totally unable to withstand the close logic of his able competitor.

At Halifax, in particular, Governor Ellis drove him from every position. More than one gentleman has informed us that Mr. Pool made use of the following expression taken down on the spot, "He was glad that the negro had commenced to stink in the nostrils of the people, and that they had commenced to look to the interest of the white man," and repeated the standing assertion of the Oppo-sition speakers and journals, about slaveholders not fightng the battles of their country. The Governor denou these sentiments, " he would not call them Black Republican, but Red Republican doctrines, which was a dev-lish sight worse." As we foretold months ago, the contest is becoming sectionalized and almost abolitionized and our opponents are responsible for what may ensue.

As pertinent to this subject, we quote the following from the Register of the 26th. It is commenting on the

Wake Co. Democratic nomination for the Legislature.— Mr. Haywood is objected to because he is an aristocrat! Mr. W. B. Cox, the nephew of Weldon N. Edwards, and born in Halifax county, because he is a stranger, and the generous, whole-souled Henry Mordecai, because he is encumbered with "ten, twenty, or thirty thousand dollars worth of little nigger property, on which he pays no tax at all." Negro property a disqualification to represent Wake county in the Legislature!! How much farther do the Opposition party intend to go? A pressure of business prevents us from commenting on this new and startling feature in Opposition tactics.— We will resume the subject in our next, and point out clearly and unequivocally where Mr. Pool and his organ are drifting in their desperate attempt to force themselves and followers into office. - Warrenton News.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI .- The Vicksburg Whig, of Wednesday morning, recites as follows another horrible tragedy in Mississippi, which resulted in the

death of two well known citizens:

A rencounter occurred at Warrenton on Monday night, between Drs. Selser and Bell and Col. Wm. De-Griffin, gentlemen of high standing and well known in this community, which resulted in the death of Dr. Selser and Col. DeGriffin. We have heard a number of conflicting reports regarding the origin of this sad affair, and have, therefore, endeavored to gain authentic information. It seems that Dr. Bell had been visiting Dr. Selser's house quite often of late, and that his visits became very disagreeable to Dr. S.'s sister.— She requested him to inform Dr. Bell that his visits were not agreeable, and for him to discontinue them, which Dr. Selser did by note. Dr. Bell, in reply, sent a very insulting note to him by Dr. Pettit, and did not discontinue his visits. Dr. Selser did not meet him again, however, until Monday night, when they met near the showboat Banjo where Dr. Selser took occasion to demand an explanation for the insulting message sent him by Dr. Bell. 11e asked Dr. B., "What did you mean by the message you sent me?" Dr. Bell then inquired, "What message?" to which Dr. Selser replied, "The message you sent me by Dr. Pettit." Immediately after, Dr. Bell drew a knife and inflicted two wounds on Dr. Selser-one in the wrist and the other in the neck -severing several of the arteries, from which he immediately died. Col. DeGriffin stepped up and caught Bell by the shoulder for the purpose of separating them, it is supposed, when Bell stabbed him three times twice in the arm and once in the breast—the latter of which entered the lung. Col. DeGriffin lingered until about 3 o'clock yesterday alternoon, when he expired. Dr. Bell was arrested by the citizens of Warrenton and held in custody until yesterday, when the sheriff went down and brought him up to this city, where he was lodged in jail.

THE NECESSITY OF LABOR.—The notion is false that genius can secure its aims without labor. All the great minds who have left their marks upon the history of the world's progress, have paid for their success and notoriety by the price of unremitting toil and labor. Napoleon Bonaparte worked hard and incessantly, and has been known to exhaust the energies of several secretaries at one time. Charles XII of Sweden frequently tired out all his officers. The Duke of Wellington was the hardest working man in the Peninsula; his energies never flagged. Milton, from his youth applied him with such indefatigable application to the study of letters that it occasioned weakness of sight and ultimate blindness. The labor of Sir Walter Scott is evident in the number of his literary productions, and it is apparent to every reader that the immense masses of general information which abound throughout his multitudinous works can only have been acquired by dint of many Byron was in the habit of reading years' hard study. even at his meals. Luther made it a rule to translate s verse of the Bible every day. This soon brought him to the completion of his labors, and it was a matter of astonishment to Europe, that in the multiplicity of his other labors, besides traveling, he could find the time to prepare such a surprising work. Newton and Locke pursued their studies with tireless efforts, and Pope sought retirement so that he might pursue his literary operations without interruption and detraction. Industry is essential to all; by forming the habit of doing something useful every day, a man increases his own amount of happiness and enlarges that of others about him. Many a one, by a judicious use of the odd moments, those little vacancies in every day life which occur to all, have rendered themselves famous among their tellows. Nature is preserved in its proper working condition by constant exertion, and man, to keep in a bealthful condition of mind and body, must exert his mental and physical faculties; the constant employment of the first will give the strength of character, so that it is capable of thinking on any subject at any time, and by active bodily exertion he preserves his health, for-tune, and worldly position. The Marquis of Spinola once asked Sir Horace Vere " of what his brother died." "He died, sir," replied Sir Horace, " of having nothing to do." "Alas! sir," said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any general of us all."

How a Man Feels When He is Hung .- One would naturally suppose that a man who had suffered all the horrors of hanging, just short of actual death, would never risk the gallows again: but such, in one case at least, was the result. A house breaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn, Dec. 24, 1705, and when he had Among the first fruits of the settlement of the dispute about the belt is the laying out of two campaigns by the champions, from which they will, no doubt reap a golden harvest. A letter from London says that after a tour of eight weeks in England and Ireland, in the course of which they will give exhibitions in the principal towns, body, and felt his spirits in a strange commotion, violently pressing upwards; that having forced their way to his head, he, as it were, saw a great blaze, or glaring light, which seemed to go out of his eyes with a flas I shall have between five and six thousand dollars of my own money on the 1st of June next, which I will cut down, and began to come to himself, the blood and spirits forcing themselves into their former channels, put him, by a sort of pricking or shooting, to such intolera-ble pain, that he could have wished those hanged who had cut him down." Ever afterwards, he went by the name of "half hanged Smith." This fellow soon returned to his former evil habits, and was again tried at the local Baily for house breaking; and the jury brought in a special verdict, leaving the affair to the decision of twelve judges, who decided in favor of the prisoner.—

Even this second wonderful escape did not deter him from resuming his malpractices, and a third time he was to have been brought to trial, but the prosecutor died before the day appointed, and thus he once more got free. Nothing is known of his subsequent history.

Chambers' Journal. ed to his former evil habits, and was again tried at the

MORE KNOW NOTHING CALCULATIONS.—The Fayetteville Observer, quoting from a "business letter" from a gentleman in Salisbury, says:

"Ellis stock is going down and Pool stock is going up. Old Rowan will roll up a tremenduous vote for

np. Old Rowan will Pool in August next." If all the Observer's tremendous votes and gains for Pool are based on such information as this, then is the Observer terribly humbugged. Old Rowan will not merely give Ellis a "tremendous" vote, but will increase the vote for him of two years ago. Mark that, Mr. Observer. - Salisbury Banner.

ARKANSAS WATER.—A recent visitor to one of the midland towns of Arkansas, after inquiring very particularly of a prominent citizen about the health of the place, continued his interrogations by asking,

"Doctor, what kind of water is mostly used here?" "Well water," answered to "Is it good?"
"Those who use it," repfirst rate. I use whiskey."

The Committee of Arrangements, to whom was confided the selection and preparation of a suitable place to the accommodation of the Democratic National Committee of Arrangements, to whom was confident to the Democratic National Committee of Arrangements, to whom was confident to the Democratic National Committee of Arrangements, to whom was confident to the Democratic National Committee of Arrangements and Dem vention, held another meeting l'uesday afternoon, in la timore, and determined to accept the Maryland Inc. building, as its spacious proportions will admit of all the requirements of such a large body. It will be recollect that the whole number of delegates and alternates is 600. whilst it is estimated that the press of the country whilst it is estimated that the press of the country whilst it is estimated by one hundred reporters. In order to accommodate such a body, the Committee have decided upon the erection of a staging, a few feet above the length of the floor, and to partition off all the space which will be the Convention. As to the administration of the stage of the floor, and to partition on an the space which we not be required by the Convention. As to the admission of the public, it is understood that that subject will be the indoment of the President of the of the public, it is understood that that subject will be left entirely to the judgment of the President of the Convention, or any committee which he may appoint. The large rooms at each end of the building will be used by large rooms. In the meantime the second of the building will be used by the various committees. In the meantime the properties of our hotels and large boarding houses have not making the most extensive been idle, but are making the most extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates and the

The whole number of persons who are expected to be in attendance has been variously estimated at from 20. ooo to 30,000, and it is feared by some that such a vas number of persons cannot be accommodated here; h we are assured, from the character and extent of arrangements being made, that all who attend will be well provided for. As we have already mentioned, the well provided for the provided for t entire New York delegation will put up at the Enter House, where Col. Coleman has already provided to their convenience. At Barnum's Hotel will be quatered the delegates from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At the Giller House, under the admirable management of Col House, under the administration in an agendent of Col. Stone, a large assembly will also be gathered. Amongst the delegations will be those of New Hampshire, Market and Maine which are the stone of th sachusetts, Connecticut and Maine, which will be at companied by two full military bands. It is understood a large delegation from the Empire State have engaged the commodious mansion of the flon. Reverdy Johnson, and will doubtless experience a pleasant season. No. withstanding the great rush which is anticipated on the occasion, the resourcess of the Monumental city certainly prove equal to the emergency, and it is not likely that any complaints of a reasonable character will be made. As for the other hotels, including Guy;
Monument House, the Maltby, the Fountain, Howard House, the National, Adams, &c., the most complete arrangements are being made—[Baltimore American

Mrs. Partington is a very sensible woman - she says Shakespeare was wrong when he said "Sweet are the uses of adversity"—he ought to have said "Sweet an the uses of advertisements"—Ike says the old woman was right for she knows better than old Shakespur.

To any one who has lived in a city to a very advanced age, a thoughtful walk through its streets is like a wallin a cemetery. An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove

A rassenger describes Aspinwall as a very lively place, the business being cock-fighting and nigger fan

DICE.—The best throw with the dice is to throw them away .- Old Proverb.

A wise man will desire no more than he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave on

SHUFFLE AND CUT .- At a ball one evening a plain country gentleman had engaged a pretty countre for the next dance, but a gallant captain coming along persuaded the young lady to abandon her previous engagement in favor of himself. The other, overhearing all that had passed, moved towards a card-table, and sat down to a game of whist. The Captain, in a few minutes afterwards, stepped up to the young lady to excess himself, as he was engaged to another that he had low gotten. The young lady, much chagrined, approached the whist-table in hopes to procure her first partner, and said-" I believe, sir, it is time to take our places."-The old fashioned suitor, in the act of dividin for the next dealer, courteously replied, " No, madam, mean to keep my place. When ladies shuffle, I cut."

Xantippe-he was even treated with an occasion threshing. His friends rallied him upon this, and at last spurred him on to declare that he would make an effort to be master. One day, not long after, his better half was so furious that he found himself compelled to seek shelter under the table. Just at this moment the voices of his friends were heard in the passage. " Come out-Come out !" cried the wife, fearful of all

An unfortunate married man was very ill used by his

exposure. "No-no!" cried the husband, in triumph; "come out, indeed—not I. I'll show for once that I am mus-

The maxim that " Honesty is the best policy," is one which, perhaps, no one is habitually guided by in practice. An houest man is always before it, and a knave is generally behind it. He does not find it out till too late

CONJUGAL TENDERNESS.—A Belgian journal gives an example of a husband who is ready to do justice to his wife under the most trying circumstances. The wife being accused of poisoning, and on the point of being convinced, begged that the husband's testimony might be admitted in her favor. The request was granted, and the man declared that the best proof of her innocence was the fact that he was alive. "For," said he, "I am sure that if my wife had possessed the least disposition to poison any one, she would have begun with me, whom she has hated cordially for ten years."

THE ONLY WAY TO PROMOTE ART. - Many of us, per haps are under the impression that plenty of schooling will do this; that plenty of lecturing will do it; that sending abroad for patterns will do it; or that patience, time, and money, and good-will may do it. And, alast none of these things nor all of them put together will do it. If you want really good work, such as will be acknowledged by all the world, there is but one way of getting it, and that is a difficult one. You may offer any premium you choose for it-but you will find it can't be done for premiums. You may send for patterns to the antipodes—but you will find it can't be done upon patterns. You may lecture on the principles of art to every school in the kingdom—and you will find it can't be done upon principles. You may wait patiently for the progress of the age—and you will find your art is unprogressive. Or you may not require the progressive to the inventor of the progressive of the green art to progressive. set yourselves impatiently to urge it by the inventions of the age—and you will find your chariot of art entirely immovable, either by screw or paddle. There is no way of getting good art, I repeat, but one-at once the simplest and most difficult—namely, to enjoy it.— Examine the history of nations and you will find this great fact clear and unmistakable on the front of itthat good art has only been produced by nations who rejoiced in it; fed themselves with it as if it were bread; basked in it as if it were sunshine; shouted at the sight of it; danced with the delight of it; quarrelled for it; lought for it; starved for it; did, in fact, precisely the opposite with it of what we want to do with it-they make it to keep, and we to sell.—Ruskin's Lecture at CAMBRIDGE.

WASHINGTON HUNT, WHILE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—A few years since a negro was arrested for a crime in New York, and sentenced to the State prison. It was subsequently ascertained that this negro was a fugitive slave from Virginia, and Gov. Hunt was notified that a requisition would be made upon him for the delivery of said slave at the expiration of his sentence. Gov. Hunt pardoned the negro a few months before his term of service in the penitentiary expired, thus enabling him to escape into Canada, instead of being returned to his owner in Virginia.

This same Washington Hunt was President of the late Constitutional Union Convention which nominated Bell and Everett. Reader, how do you like the manner in which he construes the Constitution in its bearing upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and the rights of slave holders? And how many of the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention do you suppose place the same construction upon it?—Montgomery Mail.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Postmaster General has purchased the present site of the New York post office, which will consequently remain where it is. The Government pay \$200,000, and the citizent pay \$200,000. and the citizens make up \$50,000. A new building Hon. D. L. Yulee, of Florida, has written a letter 10

dicating his purpose not to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. The letter appears in the East Floridian, which expresses its regrets at Mr. Yulee's decision.

AN INPART RIVAL OF PAUL MORPHY .- There re at Richmond, Va., a lad between six and seven years of age, who plays chess with extraordinary skill. His friends seem to be looking to a contest between their prodigy" and the champion Morphy.